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UNITED STATES' ACT AS SEEN BY BRITISH PREMIER

Mr. Lloyd George and Dr. Page Address Important Gathering—Freedom and Democracy Keynote of Speeches

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Lloyd George, speaking as the principal guest at the American Luncheon Club gathering yesterday, in celebration of the United States' decision to enter the war, said: "I was invited to attend a small family luncheon, but when I entered this room I found that there was another American legend which dispelled what I saw and this was a great impressive gathering. But I am in the happy position of being I think, the first British Minister of the Crown who, speaking on behalf of the people of this country, can salute the American nation as comrades in arms. I am glad, I am proud, I am glad not merely because of the stupendous resources which this great nation will bring to the support of the alliance, but I rejoice as a democrat that the advent of the United States into this war gives the final stamp and seal to the character of the conflict as a struggle against military autocracy throughout the world."

"The United States of America has a noble tradition which has never been broken, and that is of never being engaged in war except for liberty. This is the greatest struggle for liberty that they have ever embarked upon. I am not at all surprised when I recollect the wars of the past that America took its time to make up its mind about the character of this struggle in Europe. Most of the great wars of the past were waged for dynastic aggrandizement and for territorial acquisition. No wonder when this great war started there were some elements of suspicion still lurking in the minds of the people of the United States of America. There were many who thought perhaps that kings were at their old tricks again, and although they saw the gallant Republic of France fighting them, some of them perhaps regarded them as poor victims of a conspiracy of monarchical swashbucklers."

"The fact that the United States of America has made up its mind finally (Continued on page seven, column two)

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

In spite of the weather conditions, which are anything but in favor of an advance, Sir Douglas Haig continues consolidating his position at Vimy, and widening his front. The Canadians have now pushed down the northern end of the ridge to the outskirts of Ghenvy, whilst the South Sir Douglas has firmly established himself at Monchy. In addition the British pushing upstream from Henin-sur-Cojeul have occupied Heninel, which lies across the river, as well as Wancourt, close to its left bank, and only a mile and a half from Monchy itself, so that it is obvious that the Germans have been pushed further and further back from Arras, arrangements for the bombardment of which they are known to have matured, having even got as far as moving the heavy guns for that purpose to the front. It is understood that these guns were to have been brought along the railway from Douai, and erected on platforms built at Fampoux, which meantime has fallen into British hands.

While the recent captures by the left of his line were being consolidated and extended in this way, Sir Douglas was not being idle on the right. He struck equally heavily and quickly in the direction of Cambrai from the south, advancing on a front from Metz-en-Couture, a village some three miles to the east of the railway from Cambrai to Peronne, and six miles southwest of the important railway junction of Maroing, to the village of Hargicourt, some four miles beyond Rois, on the road from Peronne. The attack here was entirely successful, and brought the British troops to Gouzeaucourt, a village (Continued on page seven, column one)

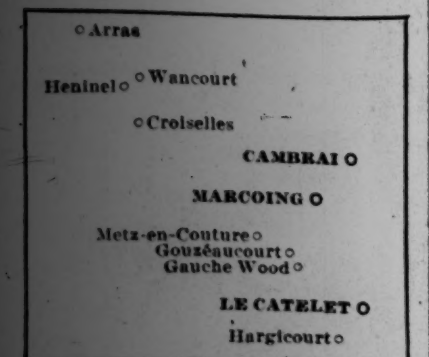


Diagram indicates position of Henin and Wancourt, which, with their adjoining defenses, have been stormed by the British troops. Heavy type represents German strongholds.

TRIAL OF HIGH VATICAN OFFICIAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Friday)—The trial of Mr. Gerlach, a high Vatican official of German origin, on a charge of high treason, has commenced. Five others are implicated, but only four are under arrest, Mr. Gerlach and another having fled abroad.

IMPORTANCE OF BOOK CONGRESS HELD IN FRANCE

Interview With M. de Dampierre Shows Objects of Congress, Effort to Organize French Ideas and to Protect Trade

Great importance is attached to the book congress in Paris. This is not so much because of its commercial value as of its significance in other respects. To quote from the words of M. Poincaré: "Before the war the French market was flooded with German musical editions from which French composers were carefully omitted, with treatises on international law advocating respect for treaties, and with fashion papers supposed to be French, but in reality made in Germany." To change this situation is one of the aims of the congress, the objects of which are set forth in the following interview with the Marquis de Dampierre.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The Congrès National du Livre, which was recently opened at the Sorbonne by the President of the Republic is perhaps the most important of all the efforts that are being made to organize on a large scale French ideas and make them available to the world at large. Three great forces have organized this congress, the Société des gens de lettres which represents the literary men of France, the Cercle de la Librairie which represents the whole of the technical side of book production, and the Comité du Livre representing all the learned societies in France. M. Pierre Decourcelles, president of the Société des gens de lettres opened the congress by explaining its objects. Books, he said, were the vehicles of ideas, language and civilization. They would always remain the best means of national defense after peace was declared. The fight for and against their publication would be one of the hardest struggles France would experience after the war. The writers, editors and all who collaborated technically in their production would constitute the army in this warfare. M. Poincaré spoke with some (Continued on page three, column one)

DISTURBANCES IN BULGARIA REACH DIFFICULT STAGE

Developments Awaited With Interest—People Want to Break From Germany

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ATHENS, Greece (Friday)—Reports received here announce serious disturbances in Bulgaria as a result of the Russian revolution. It is believed the disturbances are reaching a stage which will make suppression more than difficult, the Bulgarian people being weary of the war and desirous of breaking from Germany. Further developments are awaited with interest.

RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—A conference between the railway executive committee and the leaders of the railwaymen's trade unions has resulted in settlement of the men's demand for an increased war bonus.

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RUSSIA AWAKE TO INTRIGUES OF GERMANY

People Now See Plainly Why Their Army Was Not Able for Many Months to Put Forth Its Full Strength in Field

This is the second article in a series on German intrigue in Russia, written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian language and institutions in the University of Chicago. The first appeared on April 11. The series is copyrighted by the Christian Science Publishing Society, and all rights are reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—During the summer of last year the pro-German intrigue in Russia entered upon a new period. The reactionary elements inside the Government were becoming stronger and more bold. The source of their strength lay in the fact that they were able to hold the confidence of the Sovereign, despite the many protests di-



PAUL N. MILUKOFF
Foreign Minister in the New Russian Cabinet

rected against them in the Duma and in the press. It was during this last period, beginning about June of last year, that the extra-governmental forces, popularly referred to as the "dark forces," gave more and more evidence of activity and of their ability to influence the policy of government. Gradually but systematically all liberal elements in the Cabinet were eliminated. Even the Ministers of War and Marine did not escape, though the reactionaries realized that they must be more careful here, and their efforts to get control of these departments were only partially successful. The Minister of Finance weathered this period. It was perfectly clear, however, that the group of reactionaries had gained the upper hand, and were securing the dismissal of those members of the Government who would not fit in with their program. In their talks with the public leaders, the reactionary ministers frankly and (Continued on page two, column one)

GREEK CABINET CRISIS APPROACHING

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ATHENS, Greece (Friday)—As a result of the proposed taxation of shipowners' profits a deputation handed a protest to King Constantine recently stating their objections. Meanwhile, the Prime Minister denies rumors circulated regarding the impending resignation of the Cabinet. In spite of the denial, however, it would appear that a crisis is approaching as a result of the difficult position in which the Government is placed, owing to armed bands in the neutral zone and elsewhere causing constant friction, the torpedoing of ships insured by the Government, and owing to the financial situation generally. It is understood M. Zaimis has been approached with a view to accepting the premiership.

SHOTGUNS FOR GUARDS TO REPLACE RIFLES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—High powered rifles, capable of carrying a distance of three miles, will be replaced with repeating shot guns for guardsmen doing police duty. Announcement of this is contained in an order regarding guard regulations announced by Major-General Wood.

General Wood's orders commands soldiers to fire on any persons committing acts of violence inspired by disloyalty and sedition. Ordinary offenses against the law, however, are not to be construed under the more serious offenses.

DEPENDENTS' AID BILL IS RUSHED THROUGH SENATE

Upper Branch of Massachusetts Legislature Loses No Time in Passing Measure Providing Relief to Soldiers' Families

Under suspension of the rules, the Massachusetts Senate today gave all three readings to the bill providing State aid to the extent of \$40 monthly to dependents of Massachusetts soldiers. Early in today's session, the Senate Ways and Means Committee reported that the bill ought to pass. The Committee on Bills in Their Third Reading moved to amend the bill extending the provisions of law relating to legislative counsel and agents to persons acting as counsel or agent before the Governor and Council, by inserting a new section providing that the sergeant-at-arms shall submit a list of such persons to the Secretary of State in the month of January, and that such persons shall file with the Secretary of State a statement, under oath, of the amount of salaries and expenses collected. The amendment was adopted and the bill was passed to be engrossed.

Under suspension of the rules, the Senate passed through its several readings the bill permitting the wearing of a certain type of recruiting button by persons enrolled in the military or naval service. By a vote of 11 to 10, the Senate passed to be engrossed the bill providing for the registration of chiropractors, the registration to be done by the State Board of Registration in Medicine and none but registered chiropractors to be allowed to practice. The bill regulating the deductions from the pay of employees because of tardiness was passed to be engrossed.

All of the adverse reports of the committee on the judiciary made yesterday on bills relating to the waiting period, the maximum and maximum payments, and the payments by lump sum, under the workmen's compensation act, were accepted without debate. It also accepted the adverse report of the judiciary committee on the petition of Martin Hays that the salaries and expenses of the Public Service Commission be paid by the corporations under its jurisdiction. Senator Sanford moved to substitute for the adverse report of the Committee on Public Service the bill to establish the salaries of the justices of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston at \$7500 and those of the associate justices at \$7000. He further moved to amend the bill so that the salaries would be fixed at \$6500 and \$6000 respectively. He then moved that the further consideration of the matter be postponed until Tuesday. Postponement prevailed.

The Committee on the Judiciary asks to be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the report of the special recess Committee on Workmen's Compensation Insurance Rates and Accident Prevention. Senator Sanford moved to substitute for the adverse report of the Committee on Public Service the bill to establish the salaries of the justices of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston at \$7500 and those of the associate justices at \$7000. He further moved to amend the bill so that the salaries would be fixed at \$6500 and \$6000 respectively. He then moved that the further consideration of the matter be postponed until Tuesday. Postponement prevailed.

NEW ISSUE OF EXCHEQUER BONDS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—The prospectus is published this morning of a new issue of exchequer bonds in denominations of £100 and upward to £5000. Interest is at 5 per cent and the bonds are redeemable in 1922, or at the option of the holder on three months notice in 1919. They may be used in payment not only of inheritance tax but of excess profits duty and munition levy. Similar bonds in denominations of £5 and upward will be on sale through the postoffice from April 25. Where the holder of bonds is not domiciled or a resident in the United Kingdom, interest will be paid free of all British taxation.

LOAN ISSUE IN RUSSIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The Government has issued an order authorizing the Finance Minister to make a loan issue of an unlimited amount to be called the "Liberty Loan," bearing interest at 5 per cent.

SENATE ADJOURNS TO MONDAY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate having cleared the way for war legislation and having no war bills ready for consideration has adjourned until Monday, when leaders hope to be able to take up the Administration \$7,000,000 revenue bill.

SPANISH CRISIS ON NEUTRALITY GROWING ACUTE

Next Development of Spain's Attitude Toward Central Empires Expected to Coincide With So. American Nations

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Friday)—As previously stated, despite denials by responsible persons, the change in the war situation consequent on the entry of the United States into the conflict has profoundly affected the attitude of Spain.

The crisis is by no means solely concerned with domestic policies, and circumstances are continually added to aggravate the situation. The steamer San Fulgencio, laden with coal for England, has been torpedoed without warning. The case is considered serious and the Spanish Government has sent Berlin a more strongly worded note than ever before.

It is realized, however, that mere notes are of little use. The Conservative organ, La Epoca, urges the Government to be energetic and address Germany still more emphatically. This paper points out also that the news of the torpedoing of the San Fulgencio reached Madrid simultaneously with the German message expressing appreciation of the suspension of Spanish exports to France, and remarks that Spain must entertain no delusions concerning the apparent good intentions toward us of the Central Empires, whose actions are exclusively inspired with a view to their war aims, to which their entire treatment of Spain, in common with all other countries, is completely subordinated.

Diplomatic movements of peculiar significance have occurred recently and the Premier has been in close consultation with various leading personages of the State outside his own governmental circle, one of these being Señor Joaquín Sánchez de Toca, former president of the Senate and a man of the greatest influence, who has held almost every office in the Government. It is understood that he impressed upon the Premier the extreme gravity of the international situation and the necessity for the Government to consider its responsibility most carefully.

After the interview with the Premier, Señor de Toca made a statement saying "Our ships are being sunk. Ever since the San Isidoro was torpedoed we have been deluded with excuses, but notwithstanding 34 more sinkings have occurred. We should be mad to worry about trivial matters at present, and I consider that a change in Government would be most imprudent, especially as the Conservatives do not want power and desire to support the ministry in the existing difficult situation. "The Premier has received most ample assurances of Conservative support in any policy he may pursue and the new crisis tends to allay differences that have existed on domestic matters."

Count de Romanones declares the situation is exceedingly grave, Spain being threatened on all sides by external and economic dangers, and adds that sacrifices must be made with their eyes fixed on the country.

The King, meanwhile, remains in Madrid, keeping in close touch with the Cabinet. The attitude of the South American republics is being watched closely, and it is predicted that if they abandon neutrality it will be impossible for Spain to keep out of the war. A high political authority says there is little doubt that if the Government felt it had the support of the country it would take the plunge, but it believes that Spanish public opinion is disturbed so much by domestic affairs that it is not prepared for war now. On the other hand, it is undoubtedly moving in that direction and would move faster, perhaps, did Germany not endeavor to keep it so occupied in other ways.

The strongest argument, and one which presses strongly upon the Government and the people, is the fear of isolation. This isolation has been the trouble of Spain for many decades, and the whole trend of Spanish policy in recent times has been to get rid of it.

No, if Spain remains neutral while all the world goes to war she will be more isolated now and henceforth than ever in her history, and there will be little room for Spanish pride when the nations of the earth make peace again. This is a great consideration which will operate in the immediate future. Meantime, he said in conclusion, Spain is watching South America most closely.

U-BOAT TORPEDOES GREEK SHIP NESTOS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ATHENS, Greece (Friday)—The Greek steamer Nestos, carrying a wheat cargo as officially notified to the German Government, has been torpedoed. The Greek Government has formally protested to Berlin. The Nestos was a 4060-ton steamer, owned by the National Steam Navigation Company of Greece, the ship and cargo being insured for \$8,500,000 francs. The Athens press appears to take a moderate view of the outrage.

FOUNDATION CALLED CONSTANT MENACE

ALBANY, N. Y.—That the existence of the Rockefeller Foundation is a "constant menace to democratic government," was the contention of Bird Coler at a hearing today before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Boylan bill to repeal the law creating the foundation. Labor leaders joined Mr. Coler in the declaration that the activities of this foundation are not beneficial. Starr J. Murphy, one of the incorporators of the foundation, appeared in opposition to the bill.

WAR FINANCE MEASURE UP BEFORE HOUSE

Extended Debate in Progress on Five Billion Bond Issue and Two Billion Treasury Note Propositions for War Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Administration \$7,000,000,000 war financing measure came before the House of Representatives in committee of the whole for extended debate today, and is expected to be passed tonight.

After it had been put into shape in the Committee on Ways and Means earlier in the week, majority leaders were confident that the bill introduced by Representative Kitchin would not be impeded in the House. Full debate, however, is welcomed. Representative Kitchin, in introducing the bill to the committee of the whole, declared that Congress is today taking the first step in financing the biggest and most momentous enterprise ever undertaken by the Government of the United States. He said the war financial measure is the most stupendous order that has been given any Government in the history of the world, and asked that the House vote unanimously to pass the measure. There was much applause.

Immediately, however, the representative was standing a fire of questions and proposals from members. The most important demands made in the early hours of the discussion included the request that some provision be inserted in the bill so that no American citizen who may now be handling bonds for the Entente Allies may make any profit from the purchase of these bonds by money obtained from the sale of United States bonds. It was also required that the bonds be on sale at par only and never for less, and that they be issued in such a way and in such small amounts that the large number of American citizens who wish to subscribe to the cause may be given the opportunity.

A \$5,000,000,000 bond issue will not even scratch the financial resources of the United States," declared Representative Fitzgerald of New York. Representative Mason of Illinois urged popular subscriptions to the bonds. "We both voted against the war resolution," he told Mr. Kitchin. "But now we've got to stay together. If we want to make this a popular war we must inspire the people's confidence, respect and admiration for the Administration. If everybody gets a chance to buy the bonds it will popularize the war."

Mr. Kitchin was "heckled" by members who wanted the bill to say that \$3,000,000,000 to be loaned to foreign governments should be loaned only to countries at war with Germany and only during the war. A proposal by Representative Sabath of Chicago that money loaned to the Allies should be spent only in the United States was not favored.

Representative Hill of Connecticut protested against demands of members that the bill specify how the money loaned to the Allies should be spent. He proposed a congressional committee to cooperate with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and the President in distributing the money. "We have got to trust some one," he said. "We might as well trust the people of the United States."

The bond measure provides for \$5,000,000,000 in bonds, of which \$3,000,000,000 will be used to purchase the (Continued on page four, column five)

GRAND TRUNK R. R. BRIDGE THREATENED

PORTLAND, Me.—An apparent attempt to damage the Grand Trunk Railway bridge at East Deering early today, was frustrated by two guardsmen patrolling the bridge, although one received a bullet wound in the right arm. The two provokers, after firing several shots, made their escape in a motor boat. Two revenue cutters and the police immediately started a search, but could not locate the men.

FINLAND READY TO HELP FREE RUSSIA

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, (Friday)—Finland's entire cooperation with free Russia was enthusiastically pledged in the first meeting of the Finnish Diet since 1905 at Helsingfors. Dispatches today detailed a dramatic oration accorded Governor-General Stochovich, who presided. He declared new Russia would make the utmost efforts to satisfy the Finnish people's wishes. (Continued on page four, column four)

UNITED STATES TAKES FIRST STEP IN WAR

Conference Just Ended Commits the Government to the Protection of Commerce in Waters of Western Atlantic Ocean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is possible now, with the consent of officials, to make known in a general way something of the scope of the momentous plans that were agreed upon Wednesday and Thursday for the breaking down of the German submarine blockade and the protection of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

These plans have been formed in conferences between high naval officials of Great Britain, France and the United States in Washington. Vice-Admiral Browning of the British Navy, in command of the western Atlantic fleet; Capt. A. Lowndes, Capt. E. G. Cheeseman, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Southey, Capt. Guy Gaunt, Vice-Admiral Grasset, in command of the French Atlantic fleet, Lieut. de Valseau Moquet, Flag Lieut. Hennessey, and Rear-Admiral Benson, in command of the United States naval operations, participated in the conferences. The British and French officers arrived Wednesday morning, and later conferred with the ambassadors of their countries and then were presented officially at the Navy Department to Secretary Daniels, and in the State Department to Secretary Lansing and Assistant Secretary Phillips.

It may be said that in accordance with the procedure agreed upon, the United States will relieve the British and French navies, so far as possible, of patrol duty on the American Atlantic coast. So far as United States ships are available, they will be used in this service in the place of ships of the British and French, even including the Canadian coast when that is possible. The scope of the plan includes also the Caribbean Sea.

Full cooperation and a program providing for the joint action and assistance of all three navies has been arranged.

This is the first step in a vast scheme that will have as its climax, when fully developed, the guarding of the steamship lanes as soon as vessels can be provided. The release of the British and French ships from patrol duty on this side will make the vessels that have been engaged in this service available for duty more important at once on the other side. The President is in full accord with the naval program that will mark the formal entry of the United States into war operations of the Entente. It is thought by the Administration that the United States can be of greater service now in seeking an avenue to get munitions and food safely to Great Britain and France than in any other way. To that end, for weeks, naval strategists have been at work.

The first step is the general patrolling of the coast and the release of the British and French ships from that duty. By fall a great fleet of light wooden ships will be ready, each of 2000 tons' burden. And for their speedy construction the country's entire shipbuilding facilities have been enlisted. Something like 1000 shipbuilding plants will give the construction of these vessels preference over all other construction except bottoms that the Navy may need more urgently.

In the formation of this plan the President has had the advice of the naval authorities of the Allies. It is thought that by providing hundreds of small vessels of 2000 tons, and forcing Germany to pay with a torpedo for each vessel attacked, it will be possible to exhaust the resources of the submarine fleet to operate far from its base. It will be possible, also, to defeat designs of the submarine fleet by routing these ships through hundreds of various lanes to different ports in the Allied countries.

It will be a vast blockade-running campaign. The comparatively small size of the wooden merchantmen will make it more difficult for the submarine to hit one of them with a torpedo, and frequently the torpedo will miss. The exact date of the arrival of the British and the French commissions is not announced, but it is certain the distinguished men composing them will be here before the end of the month.

It has been said in some quarters that the Entente commissions will seek to bind the United States to an agreement not to make a separate peace with Germany. In the light of the President's announced intentions, it is pointed out that such an agreement would hardly be necessary, as the United States avowedly has entered the war to end it, and will not cease its activities until peace is certain on a basis satisfactory to all nations. It is argued that no better agreement could be had than the announced purpose of the United States. It is not thought that the issue will be forced by the commissions.

What the commissions will take up will be the very practical details of the war and what the United States can best do in furthering the interests of the Allies. That is the sum and substance of the problem that will be before the commissions. It will be a problem of food, of munitions, and of credits, a business discussion with the element of profits eliminated. Once agreed upon, the entire program will (Continued on page four, column four)

NATION-WIDE PROHIBITION IS URGED BY WOMEN

General Council of Federated Clubs Pledges Loyalty and Asks Aid in Crisis—Other Reforms to Be Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The general council of the Federation of Women's Clubs Thursday adopted a resolution urging Nation-wide prohibition during the war. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the council in a rising vote:

"Whereas, War is upon us, and our sons and husbands are to be called to the defense of the country, while women must work and suffer; we appeal to the Government to take the initiative in establishing Nation-wide prohibition as a means of eliminating material and moral waste. Vast quantities of grain now used in the manufacture of liquor may be applied to the feeding of our armies.

"The women of America are loyal, but they ask for this fortification against a colossal evil."

Much of the day was devoted to the consideration of motion pictures and their relation to the children. Local censors and special programs for children are the best methods by which to separate good and bad films, was the consensus of the federation. Abduction and problem plays were described as improper subjects for films to be shown children.

The afternoon was devoted mainly to a discussion of music, under Mrs. W. B. Steele of Missouri, chairman of the music committee. Music, its standardization and its cultivation in home life, in schools, and in social centers, was adopted by the clubwomen as one department for extended service during the coming year.

A Nation-wide campaign to put women in State legislatures also was planned on the initiative of Miss Mary Wood of New York, chairman of the legislative committee.

Other measures for which the delegates agreed to work through their respective organizations are child labor laws in all states, with efforts to standardize them; conservation regulations; compensation act to protect the families of 500,000 employees of the Government; parole and immigration bills; kindergarten movement; Oregon's minimum wage law; compulsory health insurance laws; admission of women to the bar, and laws punishing delinquent parents.

Through the delegates, 2,500,000 club women of the United States pledged aid to the Red Cross. Every club woman of the Nation will be asked to sign the following pledge, adopted by the General Federation council on Thursday:

"In view of the pressing necessity for conserving the food supply, I will do my bit by using in my home only the necessary amounts of food, and will try in every way to conserve all foods and to live simply. I will begin now."

The delegates took their first recreation Thursday afternoon, when they toured the old French section of the city and were entertained by the Newcomb College girls with May Day exercises.

Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, warned the women in a lecture at the French Opera House on Wednesday night that on them rests the conservation and perpetuation of the Nation's food supply while men are at the front fighting. The delegates promised to spread Mr. Vrooman's message to every club woman in the United States.

RUSSIA AWAKE TO INTRIGUES OF GERMANY

(Continued from page one)

cynically boasted of their victories. Fortunately they did not have time to demoralize completely the permanent staff of the various departments.

The reactionaries at first seemed to have no definite plan of action. Their chief attention was devoted to the task of "policing" the country. By August of 1916 they had complete control of the Ministry of the Interior. They worked in the main through the Secret Police Department. They were able to control the censorship and thus to control any public and open discussion of their activities. They even went so far as to forbid the publication in the newspapers of the speeches made from the tribune of the Duma. Everybody recognized the strong strategic position which they occupied. But just as generally was it accepted that their days were numbered. As one watched them during the late summer months, it seemed that they themselves knew that they would soon have to relinquish the position they were holding, and wished simply to go out with their pockets as full as possible. The reactionary group was able finally to penetrate the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Their final victory came with the dismissal of Mr. Sazonov and the taking over of his portfolio by the Prime Minister, Stürmer.

In all their acts the new ministers covered themselves by using the name of the sovereign. They explained that they were simply the "blind servants" of the imperial master. They accused every one else of playing politics, and reiterated the stock phrases of the champions of irresponsible government, emphasizing that the Russian political system rested upon the idea of "democratic autocracy." They accused all others of being revolutionists. In August one of these men

naively asked Prince Lvov if the Zemstvo Union was not really a revolutionary organization. Lvov answered very simply: "If we are revolutionists, then what element in the country supports you and your régime?"

The reactionaries, now in control, did not seem at first to have any definite plan in view. All knew that a separate peace was beyond their power, if that was their idea. But they took this definite attitude of suspicion toward all popular organizations, particularly the Zemstvo Union, that were working for victory. They first secured an order, passed by the Council of Ministers, that there should be no public meetings of any kind until the end of the war. They then ruled that conferences of the presidents of the local Zemstvos, which Lvov had been convening periodically in order better to organize the work of the union for the Army, were public meetings. The protests against this decision were, however, so strong, that the Government had to back down and finally agreed to allow such conferences under certain conditions, one of which was that a representative of the police should be present at all meetings.

As a basis for this attitude of suspicion toward the public organiza-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCE LVOV

tions, the Ministry of the Interior prepared several secret reports. These reports were intended primarily for the attention of the Sovereign. They were based on information gathered by secret police agents. Copies of the reports were, however, secured by the public leaders. From these reports, it was seen that the Minister of the Interior interpreted as criticism of the administration any proposals made by the Zemstvo Union, outlining some new plan for cooperation with this or that department of the Government. It was therefore reported that an attempt was being made to overthrow the existing form of Government. Though naive in their wording and conclusions, these reports were just the kind that the Russian Police Department had been making for some years; in the past such "denunciations" had always convinced and influenced the Sovereign. Though the Sovereign, now at the front with the army, was able to see the real service being rendered by the public organizations, he did not take any definite steps to protect them against this campaign, conducted by his Minister of the Interior.

The war industry committees also came in for their share of worrying. From the very beginning of their organization the workmen had been granted representation in these committees; and from the very beginning the workmen had supported this mobilization movement in a truly patriotic manner. But in June of last year one began to hear the expression: "The workmen are being spied. They are getting too much power." And to prove this point, the Department of Police actually attempted to stir up workmen troubles. This was a method of provocation that had been used before, both by reactionary bureaucracy and by German agents. In October one had clear evidence of an organized, provocative agitation, conducted in workmen centers by police agents.

In August of last year, a workman leader said to me: "It is very strange, you can talk against the war down in the workmen districts and no one will bother you; but if you talk for the war, you are immediately arrested as an agitator." In November reports were spread among the workmen in Moscow and other cities were striking and organizing a revolutionary movement. Similar reports were spread among the workmen in Moscow with regard to Petrograd. For a moment the workmen in the various industrial centers were deceived. Censorship conditions made it difficult for one to know just what was going on in another part of the country. A letter which seemed to countenance a workmen movement, purporting to come from Milukoff, was distributed presumably by the secret police. When Milukoff discovered this he immediately and publicly disavowed authorship of the letter. It was clear that some one was trying to stir up disorders, and every one knew that it must be the pro-German reactionaries.

The leaders, in speeches and in the newspapers, urged the workmen not to be deceived, and did everything in their power to counteract this work of provocation; and they were in large measure successful. Then came the arrest of the workmen members of the War-Industry Committee of Petrograd. The official charge against these men, based exclusively on reports of secret police agents, was that they belonged to the Social-Democratic Party,

the aim of which was to establish a republic. That the Social-Democrats in Russia, as in other countries, accept a republican form of government as their ultimate goal, has been used time and time again by the Russian Government as a pretext for measures of repression. At the moment of the arrest of these workmen no "Social Revolution" was being contemplated; just as no such movement is being contemplated now. As the Russian Government had used this flimsy charge so frequently, no one was deceived, and the arrests were again interpreted as acts of provocation.

To cover all these repressive activities, the reactionary group constantly and demonstratively declared that all pro-German influences in Russia must be weeded out. Their declarations deceived no one. They also demonstratively protested against any interference in Russian internal affairs, from any source whatever. Along this line they started to talk about the "English influence," that was being established, particularly through the large credits which England was extending to Russia. During the late summer months of last year, one heard in certain quarters very distinct anti-English talk, but it was confined to reactionary circles. It was generally accepted that the reactionaries had been able to secure the dismissal of Mr. Sazonov, by emphasizing his close relations with the English representatives in Russia. One heard the expression, "Sazonov dances with Grey whistles." He is selling out Russia to England." But few were deceived as to the source and object of these statements.

American business men in Russia, unacquainted with Russian political conditions, frequently played into the hands of this reactionary group. They also took up the cry that England was trying to get a strangle hold on Russia, and was deliberately attempting to prevent the development of direct trade relations between Russia and America. In some cases there was actual interference by English authorities, particularly where Americans were trying to communicate with their principals at home. Is it perhaps possible that such men were being used, without their knowledge, to further the intrigue that was going on, of which the English were of course aware?

The anti-English campaign carried on by the reactionary groups sometimes assumed almost ridiculous forms. One recalls an article that appeared in a reactionary newspaper, known to be subsidized by the Ministry of the Interior. The article pointed out that England and France were known to be in the hands of the Free Masons and Jews, and that these men were trying to use the loyal Russian soldiers to overthrow monarchs. This statement was called forth by a declaration made in the English House of Commons that the Kaiser must be made to answer for the crimes which he had committed.

There were many evidences, that seem to satisfy every one that the Emperor himself was outside of this pro-German intrigue. When Russians protested against "dark forces" influencing the Government they had in mind definite persons, particularly the priest, Rasputin.

All were aware of the influence which this man and others like him were able to exercise over the Emperor. But the Emperor himself was not believed to be aware of the ultimate aim of these intrigues. A story current in Russia in July of last year, testifies to this general feeling with regard to the Emperor's position. A Greek prince arrived in Petrograd, coming by way of Berlin. He went to the front and was received by the Emperor. These facts were known from the official reports of his arrival and his reception. A few days later an order was issued, calling to the colors a whole series of classes of reserves, reaching the figure of several million men. The date of the mobilization was fixed for the middle of July.

Immediately there were murmurs of protest, not against the call itself, but against the date. As one man expressed it: "They have forgotten that Russia is an agricultural country. The crops cannot be harvested if these reserves are called to the colors at this date. Are they planning deliberately to bring us to starvation?" The date of mobilization was later postponed until the end of September, as a result of these protests. The generally accepted interpretation of the original mobilization order for July was the following: The Greek prince was supposed to have brought from the Kaiser another proposal of peace, and the Emperor in his anger, forgetting dates and harvests, ordered immediately the new mobilization. Whether this version is true or not, is unimportant. Its wide currency showed that the people were eager to believe that the Emperor was outside any pro-German intrigue.

Nevertheless, the Emperor continued to select as his advisers and ministers only bureaucrats and the most reactionary elements of bureaucracy, who had now come to be called very generally pro-German. The Emperor continued to share the attitude of suspicion toward the people adopted by these reactionaries. Because of his inability to dissociate himself from this group, it was necessary to remove him, and this was done only after many efforts had been made to convince him of the disloyalty of those whom he chose as his advisers.

When the "Revolution" came, most of the details of the pro-German intrigue had become public property. It was seen that the reactionaries were trying to weaken Russia internally, which would force the early peace conference that Germany was striving to secure. In fact it was the discovery of this intrigue, that gave the impetus to the movement. One of the first acts of the new Government was to arrest the members of the Secret Police Department in Petrograd and Moscow. The building which has housed for many years the Secret Police Department of Russia was destroyed during the eight

days of revolution; for this department had been the main agency in this deliberate provocative work, much of which could be traced to German agents.

The local representatives of the Police Department were the governors of the provinces. They had been carrying out instructions from Petrograd, and had been guilty of similar provocative activity down in the provinces. They also were removed by the new Government, and replaced by the elected heads of the Zemstvo. The Emperor and Emperor were put under arrest in order to protect them against being used as the center for further intrigues. The pro-German intrigue had been able to develop because it had been furthered by the shortsightedness of the Sovereign. It was generally known that the intriguers had been able to use his wife for their own ends, and that the pro-German influence had been deeply rooted in Russia for many years. But the present leaders are now aware of most of its ramifications and have seen the need of taking every measure of precaution. The public is awake and on its guard; and intrigues can succeed only in the dark.

Almost from the beginning of the war Russians have said: "We are fighting both an external and an internal enemy." Also it has been very clear that victory over the external foe would bring victory over the internal enemy as well. Just as evident was it that defeat at the hands of Germany would mean that Russia would become economically a German colony, and would come completely under German influence, exercised through the reactionary bureaucracy. American business men have frequently questioned me these last two years on the internal political situation in Russia. They saw clearly the two distinct Russias. They were very anxious to know which one was likely to win out. Those of our business men who wished to establish permanent trade relations with Russia would have to decide with which group to establish connections. It was always very easy to answer their inquiry, for there was only one side that American business men could afford to back. American business men naturally sympathized with liberal Russia. But sentimental considerations could be put in the background; purely business interests clearly dictated the selection of liberal Russia as the Russia with which to make friends. For, had the reactionary group been able to remain in power after the war, all concessions and all opportunities in Russia would have gone to Germans.

In the reports from Germany or from German press bureaus in Stockholm and Copenhagen, it has been said that Germany can now make peace with Russia on the basis of the recent change of government in Russia. Such statements are of course for home consumption only. If some Americans have been temporarily deceived by these reports, they should recall that the "Revolution" was primarily against the pro-German intrigues in Russia who were working, if not for a separate peace, at least for a premature peace conference.

Germany has always played the reactionary group in Russia. At the beginning of the war one Russian leader explained that the German Government had never had a quarrel with Russia, but had always had a quarrel with the Russian people. As early as 1911, the German writer, Maximilian Harden, made practically the same statement when he pointed out the progress of the liberal political movement in Russia, and emphasized that this movement would not serve the interests of Germany.

The Russian people are now fighting to defeat the Germans, and by victory will eliminate once and for all the German influence in Russian internal politics exercised through corrupt reactionary elements in the Russian bureaucracy, or through such agents as the priest Rasputin. The American public who were skeptical when it read of "German interference in Russian internal affairs" or "pro-German intrigues in Russia." Our own experiences during these last months will perhaps make us realize the problem which the Russians have had to face, particularly during these 30 months of war. We will realize the extent of the victory which the Russian people have finally won over this "internal enemy," against whom they had struggled for more than a generation. We will also appreciate why Russia was not able during these 30 months to put forward the full measure of her strength in the struggle against the external enemy.

WYOMING WANTS GREATER CROP AREA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Gov. Frank L. Houx Thursday announced plans for the appointment of a committee of women and men to meet in Cheyenne within the next two weeks for the purpose of devising methods of stimulating farming in Wyoming. Commercial clubs at Sheridan, Rock Springs, Laramie and Cheyenne have been asked to send delegates to meet with the committee with a view of completing a hurried crop survey of the State. School boards are to be asked to give seeds free to pupils and offer prizes for the best gardens. Thousands of acres of Wyoming land are untitled. The Governor also addressed letters to all organizations of the State urging cooperation.

WHEAT IN CHICAGO MAKES NEW RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—May wheat took a big jump Thursday, touching \$2.19½ and closing at \$2.18 to \$2.17½, making some more new records. Potatoes, butter and eggs also advanced. Flour shot up considerably.

WHAT LED TO RESIGNATION OF BRIAND CABINET

Incidents Preceding Change in French Ministry Show Attitude of Chamber Deputies Toward Former Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It is not surprising that M. Briand should have failed to reconstitute his Cabinet on the resignation of General Lyautey. It had been evident for some time that the popularity of the Government had been declining, if not in the country generally, at least within the precincts of the Palais Bourbon. Only a few days before the scene in the Chamber which led to the resignation of General Lyautey, the Government had been subjected to a severe inquisition on the subject of its economic policy, and M. Briand had once more asked for that confidence from the representatives of the Nation without which government in a period of crisis is an impossibility. The order of the day accepted by the Government resulted in a victory for M. Briand, though a poor one, since it was only won by a bare majority. With such a reduced support in the Chamber it is doubtful whether even if M. Briand had succeeded in forming a new ministerial combination, it would have had anything but a short life, and so after having held office as Premier since October, 1915, M. Briand placed his resignation in the hands of the President of the Republic.

The incident of the resignation of General Lyautey, to which subsequent events have lent added interest and importance, is significant of the state of susceptibility which the Chamber has reached of late. The secret session on aviation had terminated perfectly satisfactorily as both M. Briand and the President of the Chamber, M. Deschanel, were careful to point out at the resumed public sitting. General Guillemin, the new Director of Aeronautics at the Ministry of War, and Colonel Régner, both of them appointed by the Government as aids to General Lyautey, had given detailed reports on the Government plans for the reorganization of the aeronautical service. General Lyautey had stated his intention of speaking on the subject when the public session was resumed. He was accordingly given the first opportunity of mounting the tribune, directly the orders of the day had been read. Taking some written sheets of paper out of his pocket he began at once on the subject of the secret session. It seemed to him inappropriate, he said, that it should have been held at a moment when he had just created an organization which was essentially in accordance with the wishes of the Chamber. It would have been better if time had been allowed to test its efficiency. I thought and I still think, he went on, that such debates are full of danger points. The reason why I accepted it was that I greatly disliked appearing to shrink it, and I also felt that statements might be made which might prove valuable to me in the prosecution of the further reforms which I have to carry out. With your permission I will not enter into those technical details which were spoken of by the reporting officers, because even in secret committee I consider, taking full responsibility for my views, that it would have been exposing the national defense to risks. . . . General Lyautey did not finish his sentence.

Exclamations and protests immediately arose from the Extreme Left and from the Republican Radicals and Radical Socialists. The President of the Chamber endeavored to obtain silence, in order that General Lyautey might explain his words, but the hubbub continued: M. Raffin Dugues was heard to declare that Parliament had been insulted and another Deputy that they wanted no explanations from the War Minister, that it was a call to order that was needed, and that the Chamber was not yet under the régime of the sword. A member then endeavored to recall the Chamber to actualities and M. Deschanel demanded silence in the name of France and of those who were upholding the national honor at the front. Many members got up and shouted Vive la République, and the scene appeared likely to continue when M. Renaudel, a practiced and experienced parliamentarian, proposed that the Chamber should again sit in secret committee. An uncertain vote by show of hands was taken and

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

had to be repeated. The Left and Extreme Left favored the secret committee, the Right opposed it, but the second vote gave a small majority in favor of the resumed secret session. General Lyautey, who had been standing motionless at the tribune, at this moment rapidly approached M. Briand, said something in an undertone and gathering his papers together, left the Chamber, being followed within a few minutes by the Premier. Any doubt as to the significance of General Lyautey's departure was removed when, late in the evening, the second secret session having terminated, the Minister of War was not in his usual place when the public sitting was resumed. M. Briand, in a brief speech, declared that the discussion in secret committee on the subject of aviation had been perfectly satisfactory and had been carried on in a spirit of complete confidence between the Government and the speakers. At the close of M. Briand's speech the Socialist, M. Bedouce, defended the patriotism of the Chamber against the aspersions which had been made against it. Finally an order of the day, satisfactory to the Government, was passed without any further discussion.

GAIN NOTED IN TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

Over One Hundred Institutions Now Giving Instruction—High Ethics of the Profession

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The exceedingly rapid development of the teaching of journalism in institutions of higher education in this country was sketched by James Melvin Lee, director of the department of journalism in New York University, in the president's address given before the American Association of Teachers of Journalism in its recent meeting in this city. Mr. Lee said there were 110 institutions, offering instruction of some sort, with over 200 teachers and 5000 students taking some course or other in journalism. "Already," he said, "there are more students enrolled in journalism courses in American universities in proportion to the number actively in the business than there are students matriculated in law schools or theological seminaries in proportion to the number at the bar or in the pulpit." A good many of these are not necessarily intending to go into newspaper work, he added, but they find journalism a good cultural course, with as much mental discipline as may be found in the regular liberal arts courses, and with the added advantage of a fresh interest in the times.

In commenting on present day tendencies in journalism, Mr. Lee said he believed that where a city is used as a working laboratory students should not be given too many assignments covering the darker side of life. "Just for the sake of balance," he said, "why not turn the whole class loose one day with the simple instruction, 'Go and find a good deed or some act of kindness and then write it up for our practice sheet tomorrow?' I hate to have my students become too cynical."

CONNECTING ELECTRIC RAILWAY PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The city councils of Guelph and Kitchener are discussing the advisability of building an electric line under the supervision of the Hydro-Electric Railway engineers, to be later incorporated as part of the London-Toronto Hydro-Electric Railway, the road to run through the villages of New Germany, Bloomingdale and Bridgeport, and serve as a connecting link between the two cities. The scheme will be submitted to Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydro Commission for the approval of that body.

WAR ON PRAIRIE DOGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATFORD, N. D.—Hundreds of thousands of acres in the West will be reclaimed for agriculture this year by the extermination of prairie dogs. The Government has started a drastic war against these little predatory animals, which feed on roots, destroying vegetation.

NEW MEXICO PARTY TO ATTEND LAUNCHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—Gov. W. E. Lindsey has been informed that the United States dreadnought New Mexico probably will be launched in the latter part of April, and the Governor and a party of New Mexico officials are arranging to attend the ceremonies. Miss Margarita C. de Baca, daughter of former Gov. Ezequiel Cabeza de Baca, chosen to christen the New Mexico, is a teacher in the New Mexico public schools, and is a descendant in direct line of Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Baca, whose exploration of the Southwest from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean gave him a permanent place in the records of early Spanish expeditions.

The recent New Mexico Legislature voted an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purchase and presentation of a silver service to the new warship.

FINED FOR EVADING LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—A number of doctors in London have been heavily fined for having prescribed liquor to their patients in larger quantities than supplied by druggists, in contravention of the Ontario Temperance Act. In one case the fine was \$200 and costs, the number of prescriptions issued by the offender during the first six months following the introduction of prohibition being 718.

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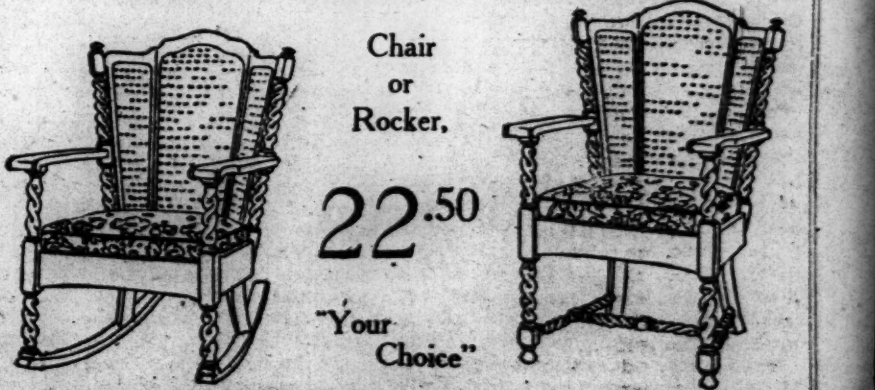
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IMPORTANCE OF BOOK CONGRESS HELD IN FRANCE

(Continued from page one)

authority as to the value of true French ideas and as to how they had been adulterated and even falsified by unfair practices. Before the war the French market was flooded with German musical editions from which French composers were carefully omitted, with treatises on international law advocating respect for treaties, and with fashion papers supposed to be French, but in reality made in Germany. Many editions of French classics had, moreover, been completely monopolized by Germany. The congress would open the way to a change in all this, for France would regain her commercial liberty. Since it was by means of the book that men were directed in thought and that consequently the future would be controlled, it would be their duty to carry on such a warfare as would liberate the French language from the trammels of foreign invasion by putting a stop to the improper practices of their competitors.

At the first session of the congress nearly 500 representatives were present, and M. Louis Hachette of the famous publishing firm was one of the first to speak. He explained the order of work of the congress which was divided into two parts, the one dealing with the purely technical aspect and the other with the intellectual and commercial expansion of French publications. The Marquis de Dampierre, the well-known archivist and the moving spirit of the Comité du Livre, in a conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Paris, was glad to give the following information about the congress.

M. de Dampierre said it was important to note that the congress was a national one and not, as some people thought, international. They wanted, as a first step, to put their own house in order, for it was now no secret that the literary and illustrated presentation of French ideas had been sadly influenced by German invasion and competition. Replying to a question as to the genesis of the congress, M. de Dampierre said that the meeting held at Lyons last year had resulted in the combination of the three great sections which now constituted the present congress. At Lyons each of these sections had appointed two representatives, one to report on the technical and the other on the commercial, social and intellectual expansion of its interests. These six reports, with their respective recommendations, were being discussed and definite decisions were being arrived at.

In seeking to organize French ideas and publish them throughout the world, continued the Marquis de Dampierre, they had to cover an immense ground and they needed more than anything else a liberal cooperation from all sections of this industry. They wished to bring the creators of French ideas close together with those who provided the material by which these ideas could be published, and also with those who were able to carry out an intense circulation of French publications in all parts of the world. The present congress would accomplish this task. It was interesting to see the most noted French savants side by side with the workmen who manufactured the paper and who printed and bound the books, discussing this problem from every point of view and deeply interested in each other's work.

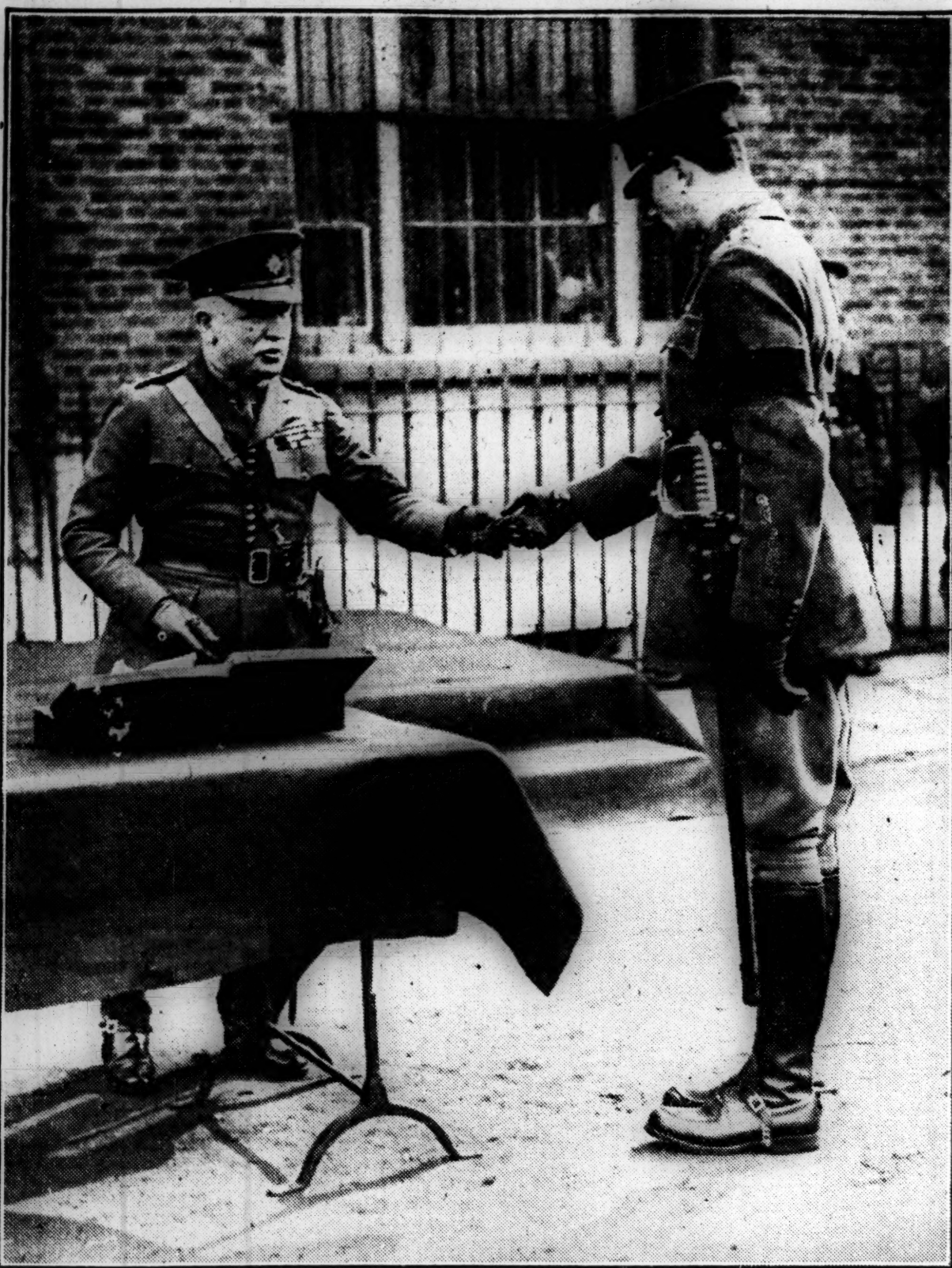
As to the practical outcome of the congress M. de Dampierre said that it seemed at least quite certain that they had, at last, thoroughly awakened the interest of the Minister of Commerce, and his cooperation was assured. This was a great step.

At the close of the congress the resolutions that were passed on the six reports would be handed over to an executive committee of 10 or 12 members appointed by the congress whose duty would be to see that full effect was given to them.

At this period of the interview M. de Dampierre touched upon an extremely interesting aspect of the book trade. The book industry in France, he said, is suffering from an excess of individualism which is the extreme opposite of Germany's collectivism. The trade in Germany is so organized that it simply constitutes an enormous trust. In France it is exactly the opposite. There is a conspicuous fear of interfering with individual thought and action, in a word with tampering with what is the great quality of French ideas, their individuality and freedom. There is distinct reason for this state of mind which is, as a matter of fact, one of the results of the French Revolution.

Really to appreciate the situation has to be recognized that the economic aspect and result of the revolution was the revolt against and overthrow of what, at that time, was analogous to present-day economic and industrial trusts, by which individual enterprise and development was handicapped. There was at that time the greatest economic limitation. The French Revolution swept this away, and the result has been an intense reaction in an opposite direction. The effort to be individual and free from all combinations became intense, and the fear of relapsing into old methods has driven this point of view to such extremes as to border on the ridiculous. Today Frenchmen do not want to revert to the system of trusts nor to follow blindly German methods as a whole, but every one at least realizes to the full that present methods must be changed.

French individualism must, continued M. de Dampierre, be retained, but there must also be a system of frank cooperation and coordination between all branches of the business. National needs demand that the industry as a whole should profit by the best that the individual members can bring to it.



Lord French distributing shamrock to the Irish Guards

© Sport & General

LORD FRENCH ON THE IRISH GUARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARLEY, England.—On St. Patrick's Day Lord French performed the ceremony of presenting shamrock, sent by Queen Alexandra, to the Irish Guards. After the presentation Lord French addressed the officers and men and reviewed the operations during the past year in which the regiment had taken part.

On Sept. 13, he said, a battalion occupied trenches to the east of Ghinny and one company took part in a local attack. In the attack of the Guards division on Sept. 15 the two battalions were in support of two Guards brigades, and their task was to take the fourth and final objective. Very soon the first line and supports became completely mixed up, so that both battalions came in for their full share of the fighting. By 11:45 a. m. the top of the ridge was reached, and the remnants of the Guards division proceeded to dig in. On Sept. 25 one of the battalions led the attack of a Guards brigade, starting at 12:25 p. m. The attack was made under cover of a creeping barrage, and proceeded without hitch until the third and final objective was reached at 2:45 p. m. This battalion lost heavily in this operation. On Sept. 26 they were relieved by another battalion of the regiment which had been in divisional reserve, and which was subsequently subjected to a very severe shell fire.

The following honors were gained by one battalion for the operations on Sept. 15 and 25: One D. S. O., six military crosses, four distinguished conduct medals and 14 military medals. Many honors were gained also by another battalion. On Nov. 1 the Guards division was inspected by the Duke of Connaught. On Nov. 13 and 19 respectively the two battalions went into the trenches at Gaudcourt and Lesboeufs and held this line until the beginning of December.

You will thus see, added Lord French, from what I have said that in the past year the Irish Guards have fully maintained the splendid record which they gained in the first two years of the war. I would here remind you that the officers and men who have done this were largely those who, as young soldiers like you, were listening last St. Patrick's Day to His Majesty's gracious words on this parade ground. Therefore, between now and this time next year, the honor and credit of the Irish Guards are equally in the keeping of you whom I am now addressing. I am sure, then, you will not fail to realize the splendid record which you have to maintain, and I do not entertain a shadow of doubt that if I am here to address you next year I shall be able to tell the regiment with pride and satisfaction the same glorious story that I have been able to recount today.

GIFT FROM THE BASUTOS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that the Paramount Chief of Basutoland has forwarded to the High Commissioner for South Africa the sum of £40,000 as a gift from himself and the Basuto nation to His Majesty the King for the purposes of the war. The gift has been warmly acknowledged on behalf of His Majesty, who has approved of the money being used for purchasing a number of aeroplanes.

NEW FIELD-MARSHAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—General Sir Charles Comyn Egerton, G. C. B., D. S. O., retired pay, formerly of the Indian Army, has been promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal in succession to Field-Marshal the Right Honorable Frederick Sleigh, Earl Roberts, V. C., K. G., K. P., G. C. B., O. M., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E.

OLD FURNITURE AS FACTOR IN BRITISH HISTORY

John Warrack Tells of Romance That Clings Around Objects in Every-Day Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Mr. John Warrack, the well-known connoisseur, gave a lecture recently in Edinburgh on old furniture. What romance clung around objects in every-day use long ago, he said. For instance, what tales could be woven around a certain little table with its sunken rounds for candlesticks, recalling, perhaps, ladies of silken gowns, rouge and patches, old scents and songs. Those faded, yet beautiful, tapestries had looked on scenes enacted centuries ago, and they took one back maybe to deep-set windows and high chimney pieces with boastful mottoes. That was indeed sentiment, yet they were all agreed that the habits and social color of an epoch added beauty to the objects themselves. The conditions under which they were made and used, made history something more intimate and alive. Dates were, after all, only the framework of history, and men's thoughts, ideals and tastes were reflected not only in public and political actions, but in all things made and chosen for every-day use, in everything which answered a need.

The Fifteenth Century was the period in which native ideals were expressed by native craftsmen in native materials and quite different from the modern world, which really began in the Sixteenth Century, that age of new things. The revival of learning, the invention of printing, the discovery of the New World, the mariner's compass, and the rise of commerce all contributed to wealth and comfort and thus to increasing objects in daily use, though the world also began to lose much of its picturesqueness, humor and simplicity. There was little moveable furniture in early times and what there was, seemed to have developed from the oak chest. The chest was often used to sleep upon, then a screen was added at one end, and legs and so forth. The main decorations were sets of tapestries, which covered the bare stone walls. In the Middle Ages, a table was only a board on trestles, there was only one chair at the head of the board at which the host sat, the rest of the company sat on benches. This custom was the origin of the expression, "to take the chair."

The tapestries formed an index to the life of the time and showed great love of nature and outdoor sports. There was no monotonous, mechanical, lifeless work; it could be seen that the workers enjoyed their labor.

Through the reign of Henry VIII the Renaissance began to be felt in England and during the reign of Elizabeth social reconstruction began to take form. It was an extraordinary time of building and of comfortable and luxurious domestic life, influenced no doubt by the fact that two women occupied the throne. Lacquer was introduced by the East India Company. Chairs became common articles in early Stuart times, at first without arms, farthingales having grown to such a size. With the strife between Cavaliers and Roundheads came the necessity for cabinets with secret drawers, often only to be opened by means of a numerical cypher. In Gothic times people were greatly interested in building and the curious tradition arose of applying architectural treatment to furniture, particularly to the inside of cabinets. The wife of Charles II, Catherine of Braganza, was responsible for fringes and rich velvets, and when she came over she brought her Portuguese furniture with her and this in turn influenced English work, giving rise to what was known as the Braganza foot, and there was also a development of small tables in this reign. With the introduction of spiral legs, oak gave place to the softer wood of the walnut tree, planted during the reign of Elizabeth.

William and Mary brought a certain quietness and sedateness into domestic life, and furniture began to show the Dutch influence, to lose much of its former display, and to be pleasant, but to manifest usefulness as its chief aim. Veneer and marquetry were characteristic of the time of Queen Anne, and the development of chairs, their height and form, was determined by wigs. Interesting and fascinating as old furniture was, Mr. Warrack said, it was not the only art. Several important factors were needed to make present-day furniture live and take its place among the best that the past had handed down, and these were the intelligent customer with definite ideas, a good design with the right note of individuality, and the cabinetmaker who would delight in carrying out the work in worthy materials and with sincere craftsmanship.



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SOUTHERNERS FREELY ATTEST NEGRO LOYALTY

Tributes by Representatives Dyer and Huddleston in House and an Eloquent Declaration by Roscoe Conkling Simmons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Vigorous denials that Negroes in the South are being influenced by German propagandists or are even susceptible to such influence, have been made by congressmen from Southern states following repeated reports that there have been uprisings in the South for this reason. During the last several days these denials have been brought upon the floor of the House of Representatives itself.

From Representatives Dyer of Missouri and Huddleston of Alabama both have come tributes to the patriotism of the colored race, while Representative Austin has introduced a bill to provide a commission to secure site, plans and design for a school to train Negro soldiers, to supplement bills introduced last week to provide such a school. Mr. Dyer last Monday caused the following statement, coming from one of the leading colored men of the South, Roscoe Conkling Simmons of Louisville, Ky., to be read to the House by the clerk:

"We have a record to defend, but no treason to atone or explain. While in chains we fought to free white men—from Lexington to Carrizal—and returned again to our chains. No Negro has ever insulted a flag. No Negro ever struck down a President of these United States. No Negro ever sold a military map or secrets to a foreign government. No Negro ever ran under fire or lost an opportunity to serve, to fight, to bleed, and to die in the Republic's cause. Accuse us of what you will—justly and wrongly—no man can point to a single instance of our disloyalty. We have but one country and one flag, the flag that set us free. Its language is our only tongue. Today the nation faces danger from a foreign foe, treason stalks and skulks up and down our land, in dark councils intrigue is being hatched. I am a Republican, but a Wilson Republican. Woodrow Wilson is my leader. What he commands me to do I shall do. Where he commands me to go I shall go. If he calls me to the colors, I shall not ask whether my colonel is black or white. I shall be there to pick out no color except the white of the enemy's eye. Grievances I have against this people, against this Government. Injustice to me there is, bad laws there are upon the statute books, but in this hour of peril I forget—and you must forget—all thoughts of self, or race, or creed, or politics, or color. That, boys, is loyalty."

Introducing the Simmons statement, Mr. Dyer said: "We need but read the history of our country to see that this race—now of 10 millions—has always exhibited a pure and genuine patriotism. In every war this people has fought for their country. It was so in the Revolution; it was so in the War of 1812; it was so in the Civil War, the Spanish War, and the Philippines and Mexico. It will be so in this war."

Representative Huddleston declared that he has in his district 100,000 Negroes. "And those 100,000 Negroes," he continued, "in the Ninth District of Alabama will produce as large a percentage of men who are willing to fight for the American flag as any other 100,000 people in the whole United States. I know that they are loyal; I know that they are brave; I know that they will make splendid soldiers, and if the time should come when this Nation needs soldiers, the faithful blacks down in the black districts of the South will come to the front like heroes."

MR. BRYAN ACCEPTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ABILENE, Tex.—William Jennings Bryan has accepted an invitation to deliver the commencement address at Simmons College at Abilene on May 31.



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BAY STATE PAINTS

UNLICENSED RADIO STATIONS SILENCED BY FEDERAL ORDER

Campaign on in Middle West to Dismantle Every Plant Operating Without Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Government officials here took steps Thursday to put a quietus on unauthorized wireless activities in the Middle West. Capt. John F. Dillon of the local radio division, told this bureau that there had been several cases of noncompliance with the orders to dismantle plants, but that he expected everything would be in line within a few days.

A station with a radius surpassing anything in the Middle West will be erected on top of the Federal building here, Captain Dillon announced, to clear the air for Government messages, assuring them perfect security of transmission and at the same time to intercept possible communication of foreign agents. An immediate cleanup of unauthorized wireless outfits in the 14 States in this district was ordered by Hilt G. Clabough, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation here. He asked the cooperation of police and sheriffs to aid in giving 48 hours' notice to owners of such wireless stations, and stated that outfits not then dismantled voluntarily would be dismantled by local or Government officials.



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HAMPTON CALLS ITS GRADUATES TO THE COLORS

Negroes Urged to Mobilize in an Endeavor to Inspire Their Race With Loyalty—Warned Against Mischief Makers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HAMPTON, Va.—Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute, is sending the following letter to all the Hampton graduates calling on them to mobilize all their forces in this national crisis:

"We are now at war with the German Government," he says, "because the German Government first made war on us, sinking our ships without warning and in defiance of all laws of humanity, leaving women and children and other noncombatants to perish of exposure in open boats at sea. Germany has plotted against the peace and safety of our land, endeavoring to stir up Mexico against us, and now the newspapers charge that she has sent agents through the South for the purpose of inciting the Negroes to disloyalty. It may be that in some districts a few, in their bitterness, may have listened to evil counsellors."

"It is for you who have seen the light, to do all in your power to inspire your people with patriotism, and arouse that deep sense of loyalty to our country which has always been one of the noblest characteristics of the Negro people."

"As Doctor Washington and Doctor Moton have proved by their lives of quiet, unpretentious service, the Negro is going to secure recognition, not by demanding his rights, but by deserving them."

"Bitterness, fear, hatred, narrow jealousy and selfish interests can have no place in our lives at such a time as this, when our Government is calling for the best help that each man, woman and child can give. We must each put aside all thought of self, and give this help generously wherever there is opportunity, whether it is for a white neighbor or a black neighbor, whether it is through some great sacrifice for the good of our country, or by a cup of cold water to some one in want."

"Let us show our colors, and hang up the flag, in the place of honor over the doors of our dwellings. Let us teach the children to love and respect that flag. The country needs all that you can do. It needs a larger food supply. If you have any land, no matter how small a piece, raise and can vegetables, increase your crops, and teach others how to do the same. If you hear threats of danger, or see signs of dissatisfaction, see that the matter is brought to the attention of the proper authorities and stamped out at once."

"Do not allow yourself to be disturbed by a few mischief makers. The great mass of your countrymen, North and South, believe in you and trust your loyalty, absolutely."

"We are all Americans together, and must stand shoulder to shoulder in this crisis. Not only is it our duty and privilege to help our own country, but let us remember those war-stricken countries across the sea, England, France, Belgium and the others which have been so bravely fighting and suffering these many months for the cause of right we have now championed. Let us try to help them, also, in every way in our power, by word and deed and prayer."

No Liquor for Soldiers

Springfield Hotel Men Consider Plans to Refuse Service to Guardsmen

Springfield hotel men are considering refusing to serve liquor to men in uniform if the plan to have a concentration camp of 100,000 men in that vicinity is realized. Feeling is current in Springfield among the members of the Liquor Men's Association that drastic action should be taken from the inside to prevent criticism of the traffic.

"With the coming of 100,000 soldiers to this city the liquor dealers will have to take action in order to protect their interests," one Springfield hotel man is quoted as saying. "In the opinion of most dealers it is likely that rules will be drawn up which will prohibit the serving of any man in uniform and which will also prevent any wholesaler from selling bottled goods either to soldiers or for their consumption. It is my understanding a meeting will be held within a few days to act on this matter."

War Will Aid the Drys

Mr. Bryan Sees Great Impetus Given to Prohibition Cause

COLUMBUS, O.—Unqualified indorsement of President Wilson in his war plans was given Thursday by William J. Bryan in an address at the convention of the Democratic Dry Federation of Ohio.

Alluding indirectly to his own activities as a pacifist during the last two years, Mr. Bryan said it was to be expected that in a country of 100,000,000 population there would be divergent views on subjects and that everybody has the right to express them.

"Now, however, the discussion has ended," he said, "and the people of the entire country will stand undivided behind the President. In no other country should the people be so willing to make the extreme sacrifice as in the United States."

Great impetus will be added to the prohibition cause by the present war, Mr. Bryan declared, for the reason that the question faced by the country

will be whether products suitable for foodstuffs shall be used as food or converted into liquor, with the effect of lessening the capacity of civilians and soldiers.

Harvard Men to Drill

Churches in Massachusetts Are Asked to Observe Patriotic Sunday

Harvard students in the reserve of officers training corps hold their first regimental drill at the Stadium this afternoon from 3:30 to 5:30. The west stand of the Stadium is open to the public. President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard told a mass meeting of students Thursday night to be prepared to back the Government at all times in whatever it does or orders.

Every place of worship in Massachusetts is asked by the Committee on Public Safety to observe Sunday as "Patriotic Sunday," and clergymen are asked to preach patriotic sermons. Massachusetts mayors, headed by Frank E. Stacy of Springfield, are due to confer with Governor McCall Saturday in regard to the federal prohibition against the residence of aliens within half a mile of military posts. Mayor Curley of Boston says the mayors will take the position that the Government should either modify its regulation or assume responsibility for its enforcement.

Open air patriotic exercises will be held at the store of C. C. Harvey Company, 144 Boylston Street, at 10 p. m. Saturday. Mayor Curley will deliver an address and at the conclusion of a musical program a flag will be unfurled by "Columbia."

Permission from Washington to recruit a volunteer regiment has been asked by Lieut.-Col. G. H. Benyon, inspector-general of the Massachusetts National Guard and director of military drill in Boston High schools. If the request is granted, Lieutenant-Colonel Benyon will ask many of his former cadet pupils to take their place in his command.

Two tractors to replace mules and horses in the United States Army were loaded on flat cars today ready to be sent to the Army arsenal at Rock Island, Ill. An exhibition and test of what the tractors can do in the way of going over rough ground and climbing hills was given at the manufacturing plant in Hyde Park Thursday.

Negroes will not be disloyal to the United States, according to Butler R. Wilson, a member of the Committee of Public Safety, who spoke at a patriotic mass-meeting in the Boston Latin School Thursday evening. Mr. Wilson pledged the support of his race to the country and told of what the Negro members of the Sixth Regiment, M. N. G., are now doing for their country.

A powerboat squadron to be placed at the disposal of the Committee on Public Safety will be formed by the South Boston Yacht Club. Representatives of other yacht clubs have been invited to attend a meeting Thursday night to cooperate in forming a large patrol fleet for coast guard work. The high-speed power yacht Beaumere fully equipped and manned has been offered the United States for the duration of the war by E. F. Albee, vice-president of B. F. Keith circuit of vaudeville theaters. The Beaumere is 65 feet long and has a speed of 26 knots.

Full wages for one year from the Cambridge Gas Light Company less Government pay will be paid to employees of the company in the United States service or who may volunteer hereafter. All men to enlist will be reemployed by the company on their return from active service. Members of the Boston City Club were addressed Thursday night by S. K. Ratcliffe, an English editorial writer, and in addition were shown a photoplay "How Uncle Sam Prepares" that has not previously been shown in Boston.

How to aid men blinded in war will be taught classes of women by Miss Trainor, a graduate of Perkins Institute, at 409 Marlboro Street, beginning Tuesday morning, April 24. The course of lectures, which is under the auspices of the Active Corps of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness, will cover such topics as "Learning how to Give Aid," "The Attitude of the Seeing Public," "Occupations and Amusements" and "Resources of the Commonwealth for Giving Help." This last talk will be given by State Commissioner James P. McGree.

Braille, raised writing to be read by the fingers, will be studied by the women taking the course in groups of five for half hour periods Friday mornings. Visits to schools and shops will be made in connection with the course. Applications for membership in the classes may be made to Mrs. C. Y. Owens at 409 Marlboro Street from 3 to 5 p. m. The telephone number is Back Bay 6447.

NATICK SELECTMEN MEET

NATICK, Mass.—The Board of Selectmen at its meeting last night failed to choose the chief engineer and his two assistants of the Fire Department because of a deadlock over candidates. If the board does not come to an agreement in the next two meetings, which occur before May 1, the old department officers will be automatically returned to their positions.

LIBERTY STATUE FOR RUSSIA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Herman Bernstein, editor of the American Hebrew, announced that a committee had been formed to raise among Jews in the United States a fund to present Russia with a reproduction of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty, which stands in New York Harbor, symbolic of liberty enlightening the world.

SOCIALISTS AT VARIANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Socialist Party, in convention here Thursday, was unable to agree on the wording of various portions of the majority report submitted Wednesday. The day was spent in discussing the first four paragraphs of the report, which finally were accepted. The remainder of the report will be debated today.

BRAZIL WILL SEIZE ALL THE GERMAN SHIPS

Report That Austrian Minister to Brazil Has Made Formal Demand for His Passports

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—The Government has decided to seize all German ships in Brazilian harbors. It is stated that the Austrian Minister to Brazil made formal request for his passports, stating his Government's intention to support its ally, Germany, in the break with Brazil.

Costa Rica to Aid

Use of Harbors Offered to United States Navy

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Costa Rica's waters and ports are placed at the disposal of the United States during the war with Germany in an official communication that Government has sent to the State Department. After unqualifiedly indorsing the position of the United States, the Costa Rican Government added its regret that it would not be possible to take a more active part in the war, but stated that it was glad to offer to the United States the use of all its ports and adjacent waters.

Following is the text of the note delivered by R. Fernandez Guardia, diplomatic agent of the Tinoco Government:

"The United States having declared that a state of war exists with the Imperial Government, my Government has instructed me to reiterate to your Excellency the assurance of Costa Rica's most loyal and sincere friendship for the United States."

"The Costa Rican Government considers that it is the duty of all American republics to support at least morally the noble attitude assumed by the United States in defense of the highest ideals of law, of right and justice and of democracy."

"The republic of Costa Rica regrets that because of its lack of material strength it cannot in this crisis tender to the United States a more substantial cooperation, but if it might be permitted to demonstrate its solidarity with the Government and the people of its great sister republic of the North in such manner, for instance as by permitting the use of its waters and ports for war needs by the American Navy, that cooperation would be undertaken with the greatest satisfaction."

Argentina Explanation

German Envoy Demands One on Terms of Note to United States

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The German Minister to Argentina has demanded an audience of the President, and it is said that he will demand an explanation of the terms of the Argentine note to the United States issued after the declaration of a state of war between the United States and Germany.

The German Minister had a conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs with the idea of learning the purpose of the answer Argentina made to the United States regarding its war declaration. The Foreign Minister informed the German diplomatic representative that the answer was couched in proper terms.

The suppression of the announced public manifesto which he claimed affected the neutrality of Argentina was demanded by the German minister, to whom the foreign minister replied that he was ignorant of the terms of this manifesto, but that he could reassure the German Minister on the subject of the correct demeanor of the Argentine people. In any event, the Foreign Minister added, the authorities would see to the strict enforcement of all the established laws and regulations.

A spirited agitation in connection with the international situation is being carried on in political circles and in the universities. Powerful Germanophile elements of the population are declared to be preparing political complications in the interior.

Argentinian Boats Sunk

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The newspapers print a report that the Argentinian transport Pampa has been sunk by a German submarine. Another report is that the Argentinian sailing vessel Oriana has been sunk by a German raider off the coast of Brazil.

Naval Air Service Open

Young men with some training in higher mathematics are eligible for admission to the Massachusetts School for Naval Air Service to be opened at Squantum about May 1, but all applications must be made in person at the rooms of the committee on naval forces at the State House before April 19.

INDICTMENTS FOR CONSPIRACY FOUND

EL PASO, Tex.—The Federal grand jury today returned indictments charging conspiracy to ship munitions to Mexico against Vincent B. Andrews, wealthy cattleman, and Bernard Schuster, a prominent El Paso business man. It is alleged that the two conspired to ship 100,000 pounds of ammunition into Mexico. Both were arrested.

An indictment charging conspiracy with their mother, Mrs. Anna Toenniges and Henry Beach, German subjects, was also returned against Josephine and Clarence Toenniges. Mrs. Toenniges and Beach were arrested several days ago and Toenniges and his sister were taken into custody today. It is alleged that the four conspired in an attempt to induce Mexican officers to make hostile raids into the United States.

UNITED STATES TAKES FIRST STEP IN WAR

(Continued from page one)

revert to the question of transportation. In this the navy patrol and the forthright fleet of small wooden vessels will be the important factors.

Other problems before the commissions will be the readjustment of the diplomatic arrangements between the United States and the Allies. Because of the entrance of this country into the war these will include the blacklist, the censorship, the mail seizures, the list of contraband articles, questions of trading with the enemy, and many other minor problems. It is considered that the new situation wipes the slate clear of all these disputes, so far as this country is concerned, but many readjustments will be necessary. These, however, will have secondary importance in view of the food and munitions necessities of the Allies.

Rear Admiral William Benson succeeded Admiral Dewey as ranking officer of the United States Navy. From 1915 to that time he had been chief of operations in charge of the preparation of the fleet and auxiliary forces for any such contingency of war as now has come. Consequently, in his elevation to his present post, he came prepared for the task. He is a Georgian and a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. One of the first services he rendered the Nation, which called special attention to his ability and trustworthiness, was his share in the Greeley Relief Expedition to the Arctic regions.

He has had his full share of service on land as commandant at Navy yards and as an instructor at Annapolis. He also has served his time in cooperative action with the various bureaus that execute Government policy akin to that of the Navy, such as the coast survey. He won the rank of rear-admiral in 1915.

Vice-Admiral Montague Edward Browning, who is in command of the British sea forces in the western Atlantic, entered the Navy early in life, was promoted commander in 1897 and captain in 1902. He took part in the Egyptian war in 1882, was chief of staff of the Channel fleet 1908-9, and inspector of target practice 1911-13. Promoted Rear Admiral in 1911, he has, since 1915, been in command of the Third Cruiser Squadron of the Grand Fleet.

Cuban Commission Coming

Coast Defense Fortification Plans of Island Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A commission of prominent Cuban officials will soon leave Havana to take part in the war councils to be held in Washington, according to official dispatches received in this city Thursday. Wireless outfits were ordered in New York Thursday for six vessels of the Cuban Navy which are not so equipped. Advice from Havana indicates that a commission of Cuban engineers which has been studying the coast defense fortification plans, in connection with American engineers, will shortly supervise installation on the coast of several batteries of high-powered defense artillery.

An additional Cuban Government radio station is being established at Juan Claro near Chaparro. This will be able to communicate with Havana overland and will add to the defenses of the southern and eastern coasts. The Cuban Government has also contracted for a large number of submarine chasers from a New Jersey firm.

"Cuba's war plans," says the official news bureau of the island, "are proceeding with energy and all the departments of the Cuban Government are working in close harmony to render the closest possible cooperation with the military and naval forces of the United States."

DEPENDENTS' AID BILL IS RUSHED THROUGH SENATE

(Continued from page one)

tion as relates to the consolidation of boards and commissions.

The Committee on Public Service reported "leave to withdraw" on the following two petitions: On the petition of Frank A. Brooks and others to provide for an appropriation of \$17,000 for the compensation and expenses of the Board of Parole of the Massachusetts Bureau of Prisons, and on the petition of Joseph Vandel that the city physician and the district physicians of the city of Fall River shall be appointed by the Mayor of that city and shall be subject to the civil service laws. Mr. Hull of the Senate and Mr. Allen of the House dissents from the committee's report on the Fall River measure.

The Senate will admit the petition of Lincoln Owen and others that the pension and annuity fund for public school teachers in the city of Boston be exempt from taxation. This petition will be referred to the committee on taxation for consideration.

PLAINTIFFS WIN IN DU PONT STOCK CASE

WILMINGTON, Del.—Judge J. Whitaker Thompson of Philadelphia filed an opinion in the United States District Court here Thursday, deciding in favor of the plaintiffs in the \$57,000,000 du Pont stock suit. The court holds that the acquisition of the stock by the du Pont Securities Company was illegal and that the board of directors was disqualified from passing on it.

The stock was purchased by the securities company from Gen. T. Coleman du Pont for \$14,000,000, and is now said to have a value of \$57,000,000.

WOLF VON IGEL AND SEKUNNA ARE INDICTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Ernst Sekunna and Wolf von Igel, Germans, and Chandra Chakrabarty and Heramba Gupta, Hindus, have been indicted by a Federal grand jury for alleged conspiracy in setting on foot a military expedition in this country against a friendly nation. They were charged with conspiracy to foment a rebellion in India.

A man giving the name of Walter H. S. Griffiths was arrested here by Federal officers and held under bail pending an investigation of his motive in apply for a position on board the recently seized German ships as a member of the repair crew. One of the letters which Griffiths presented was found to bear the forged signature of a well-known steamship man, John C. Bolden, employed by a shipmasters' club, also was arrested, the officers alleging that he affixed the signature.

WAR FINANCE MEASURE UP BEFORE HOUSE

(Continued from page one)

obligations of the Allies and for an additional \$2,000,000,000 in noncirculating treasury notes for war use.

Then, while the Senate is considering the measure, the House will turn its attention to providing plans for raising money by taxes to pay a part of the war debt.

Secretary McAdoo visited the Capitol to make arrangements for pushing the authorization measure through the Senate. The House Ways and Means Committee, to which the bill was referred, formally reported the measure back to the House, with the recommendation that it pass.

In discussing the bill with the Senate committee, Secretary McAdoo expressed sympathy with a proposal by Senator Smoot that all the \$5,000,000,000 in bonds to be authorized in the bill should not be issued at once, although there would be authorization for the total in this legislation. It was proposed that the war might end within a few months, and that it might be just as well to hold up the issue of part of it for several months.

Mr. McAdoo promised to give the committee specific information on plans for raising revenue as soon as possible. The Secretary said he believed that at the least \$1,600,000,000 could be raised through the taxes proposed in addition to the amounts now raised by taxation.

Financial Strength Shown

Resources of United States Indicated by Proposed Loan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When Congress passes the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue bill, President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo will have unrestricted power to loan \$3,000,000,000 to foreign governments. The British Government alone surpasses this money lending power of two American officials. The latest available statistics show that Great Britain has loaned the Allies since the outbreak of the war about \$4,000,000,000.

The wealth of the United States Government, which stands responsible for the loans negotiated, is approximately \$250,000,000,000. The liabilities of the Government now amount to only a little over \$1,000,000,000.

As an indication of the great financial strength this country is able to throw into the war, Treasury Department authorities today compiled the following figures, showing in order the relative indebtedness and wealth of the different countries at the time of entering the great war:

Great Britain and her possessions, \$7,436,000,000; \$130,000,000,000; France and her colonies, \$6,071,000,000; \$55,000,000,000; Germany, \$1,174,000,000; \$85,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$3,975,000,000; \$25,000,000,000; Russia, \$5,092,000,000; \$40,000,000,000; Turkey, \$667,000,000; \$3,000,000,000; Italy, \$2,792,000,000; \$20,000,000,000; United States (April, 1917), \$1,223,733,000; \$250,000,000,000.

Since the war started the debts of all the foreign countries involved have increased enormously.

ALLIES ASKED TO SEND LABOR LEADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In cable messages to the British and French premiers, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, asks that labor leaders in the two countries be given places on the commission headed by Foreign Minister Balfour, and that representing the French Government, which are to come to Washington for a war conference.

The cablegram to Premier Lloyd George urges that Messrs. Appleton and Bowerman, British labor leaders, be made members of the British commission, and that to Premier Ribot proposed that France's representatives include Joughaux and Keuter, prominent figures in French organized labor.

BOND ISSUE APPROVAL SOUGHT

Petition has been filed with the Public Service Commission by the West End Street Railway Company for an approval of an issue of bonds amounting to \$1,581,000 for refunding indebtedness. Hearing on the petition has been set for Wednesday morning, April 25, at 10:30 o'clock.

STREANBOAT COMPANY
Commencing April 14, 1917: Leave Boston, Wed. 6:45 A.M. Tues. 10:15 P.M. Thurs. 6:30 A.M. Fri. 10:15 P.M. Sat. 6:30 A.M. Sun. 10:15 P.M. All steamers from New's Wharf.

MAYOR SEEKS \$25,000 FOR GARDENING WORK

Mayor Curley announced today that he would send an order to the City Council at its next meeting for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the promotion of gardening work in Boston and for supplying fertilizer, seed, machinery, and other equipment necessary for gardening. He also stated that the city has 200 acres of garden land in the park system that can be well planted and in addition there is available 100 acres belonging to the Commonwealth.

John H. Dillon, chairman of the park and recreation board, reported on the availability of the park land for garden purposes, and the 100 acres of State land which is connected with State institutions in the city will be sought from the Commonwealth. Luke J. Doogue, one of the city gardeners, has reported to the mayor that children and housewives in Boston to the number of 4500 are planning backyard gardens for this season.

The Park and Recreation Department has recommended that the city secure the use of Governor's Island for garden plots and camp sites for Boy Scouts. In connection with this recommendation Mayor Curley said today that he is considering sending to the City Council an order calling for \$16,000 for the construction of a bridge between East Boston and Governor's Island in order to make the island property accessible to the Boy Scouts.

The laborers of the Public Works Department will be requested to give two Saturday afternoons to garden work free of charge. One afternoon will be devoted to plowing up the proposed garden tracts and the second afternoon will be given to seeding and planting. According to present plans, the 200 acres of park land and the 100 acres of State land will be plowed, seeded, and turned over to citizens in quarter acre lots.

The State Board of Agriculture and the Massachusetts Agricultural College have promised the aid of a garden expert for the work, and a second garden expert will be furnished by Armour & Co., according to the Mayor's announcement about the work today. The plans have been submitted to the subcommittee on food production and conservation of the Boston Committee on Public Safety of which Daniel H. Coakley is chairman. It was also announced today that the Penal Institutions Department had purchased 600 bushels of seed potatoes for planting on Deer Island and Long Island.

MARGUERITE SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An official dispatch received at the State Department reports the United States schooner Marguerite of New York was captured and presumably sunk by a submarine 35 miles southwest of Sardinia on April 4 and that the crew, including one United States citizen, was exposed 46 hours in an open boat.

IMPROVEMENTS ACCEPTED

Mayor Curley announced today the acceptance of the improvements on Fuller Street, between Commonwealth Avenue and the Brookline line. The awards on account of the widening and improvements to Walk Hill Street between Blue Hill Avenue and Pottier Road were announced as amounting to \$2920 and the betterment assessments to \$4969. Awards to property owners due to improvements on Middleton Street were given as amounting to \$1600.

PARKMAN COMMANDERY

Thirty of the 47 Templar inspections in the domain of the Grand Commandery were completed last night with that of William Parkman Commandery, East Boston. It was the second this season in the tour of Very Eminent William H. Emerson, D. G. C. There were 10 local past commanders on the reception committee.

New Neckwear

Hundreds of dainty, snow-white pieces

Street Floor 1.50 Mail Orders Filled

At 1.50—a price so many women like to pay for neckwear—Chandler & Co. will offer Friday and Saturday hundreds of stylish new collars, vests and sets, very effective with the new tailored suits and dresses. Among them:

Pique Vests, smart single button effects, at 1.50.
Pique Collars, very sharp points, at 1.50.
Pongee Collars, in the wanted shapes, \$1.50.
Pique Collars, rolling and square designs, at 1.50.
Wash Satin Collars, very smart for suit wear, 1.50.

Linon Collars, plain or embroidered, at 1.50.
Pique Sets, some hand embroidered, at 1.50.
Georgette Collars, all daintily embroidered, at 1.50.
Pique Collars, wide shoulders or cape style, at 1.50.
Pique Collars, several embroidered styles, at 1.50.

New Neckwear 1.00

Stocks with jabots in nets and organdie, edged with laces or in plain tailored styles. Also many pretty Georgette collars.

New Neckwear 2.00 to 19.50

Stocks with jabots in a charming variety of designs—in Georgette edged with fine laces, and plain or embroidered.

Chandler & Co.
TREMONT STREET, NEAR WEST

PATRIOTS' DAY CALL TO ALL OF UNITED STATES

Slogan to Be Sounded Is "Wake Up, America!" — Governors and Mayors Respond to Invitation to Help Recruiting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—April 19 will be Patriots' Day for the whole Nation as well as for Massachusetts this year. From practically every state in the Union enthusiastic responses have been received to the invitation sent out from New York City to join in a national recruiting day which will sound the tocsin for enlistments, especially for the United States Navy, just as Paul Revere rode west from Boston more than a hundred years ago, arousing the whole countryside to defense. The slogan this Patriots' Day will be "Wake Up, America!" and throughout the land will be sounded appeals from President Wilson's speech to the Senate, including: "The world must be made safe for democracy." "The right is more precious than peace." "We fight for the ultimate peace of the world, and 'Be a champion of the right.'"

This movement, started only a few days ago by the recruiting committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, has already attained an impetus that is bound to be a great assistance in the campaign by Federal officials for recruits in all branches of the service. To the mayors of all the cities in the country of more than 5000 population, and to all State governors, the committee sent a message urging that each city and State do its utmost to stimulate recruiting, making a special effort for April 19. Replies from more than 150 mayors and governors have shown unstinted enthusiasm, and in nearly every case they have asked the committee to forward its tentative plans for local recruiting campaigns. The work has grown so that it has become necessary for the committee to take large offices at 50 East Forty-second Street. Eventually it is hoped the committee may act as a clearing house for recruiting organizations. Even now the army, navy and marine recruiting officials send in reports of the day's activities each afternoon so that those seeking this information can gain it at a central point.

A glance at the telegrams received by this committee is proof, if any were needed, of the spontaneity with which the nation is rising to stand back of President Wilson. The Mayor of Hoboken, N. J., and St. Louis, both of which have large German-American populations, have signified their willingness to cooperate and have asked for details of the program. The Mayor of San Francisco is spreading the call all along the Pacific Coast, and says: "We will heartily support the President, and can always be relied upon to stand behind any proposal to strengthen his arm."

A significant development of the work is the addition to the Mayor's Committee on National Defense of Timothy Healy of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, James P. Holland of the New York State Federation of Labor, and Hugh Frayne of the American Federation of Labor.

An official of the committee told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "The assistance of these men means that labor itself is going to perform the vitally important service of designating just what labor can spare men for war service. For instance, in a case where two or three stationary engineers are working in a single place which could be cared for by a single man, labor will determine that fact and tabulate the list of men that can be spared for recruiting. Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the National Civic Federation, has also been added to the committee, and his close acquaintance with labor conditions will also be a great assistance."

Assistance comes to the committee from all sides. Automobiles have been loaned by Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mrs. Julian Robbins, Mrs. Stuyvesant Pierpont, George Haven Putnam, Joseph H. Choate and Mrs. William Fellows Morgan. Mrs. Rella A. Armstrong has formed a committee of prominent artists who will have charge of the preparation of striking posters to be used throughout the country.

Naval enlistments are expected to receive an impetus from the raising of the age limit from 30 to 35 years, as announced by Lieut.-Commander John Grady, in command of naval recruiting for the Eastern Division. Three gunnery training stations have been opened by the Navy officials in this city. The gunners from the American liner St. Louis are assisting in recruiting. The United States Marine Corps has called for 300 volunteers to act as a shore militia. Efforts are being made to increase the enrollment of the New York Naval Militia from 2000 to 4500. Recruits for the Naval Reserve Aerial Corps will hereafter be sent to Bayside, L. I., instead of to Pensacola, Fla.

Mrs. Waldo Peirce has volunteered to raise a unit of women aviators to be known as the Suffrage Flying Corps.

**CALL FOR 500,000
VOLUNTEERS READY**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department is preparing to issue instructions to recruiting officers which will be in effect a call for 500,000 volunteers to fill up the regular Army and the existing units of the National Guard.

GERMAN PEOPLE DECEIVED, SAYS DR. S. T. DUTTON

Rulers Declared to Be Criminals Who Must Be Overpowered and Brought to Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The general secretary of the World's Court League has made statements which indicate the attitude of that league toward the international situation. The World's Court League believes that soon after peace is declared there should be a conference of all great governments to adopt plans for a world court and an international council of conciliation and to formulate and codify rules of international law from time to time.

"We are going to war," says Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, "because there is no escape from it. To refuse to help the Allies would be a denial of the brotherhood of man and of man's obligation to help those who are defending a righteous cause. The chapter of horrors is long but perfectly consistent with the canons of war which the German Imperial Government has proclaimed. Anyone who has esteemed and admired the German people shrinks from saying these things. It is not their fault. They are terribly deceived, and they must be awakened. They must see that their rulers are criminals and must be overpowered and brought to justice. Then only can Germany be free. Then only can she be readmitted to the fellowship of nations. The present crisis is extraordinary, and the moral obligation is irresistible. Wipe out militarism, and there can be peace with justice. A world court will be the crowning feature in a federation of democracies."

GERMAN EXODUS INTO MEXICO IS NOT ENCOURAGED

Inclination of Consular Officers Is to Make Acquisition of Papers More Difficult

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Within the last several days there has been an inclination, at the Mexican consulate in this city, to make it more difficult for Germans to obtain safe-conduct credentials which would allow them to cross into Mexico. Large numbers of Germans have gone into Mexico with these safe-conducts during the last few weeks, but the number is now decreasing, and this, according to a representative of the consulate, is directly due to the fact that First Chief Carranza's representatives here now deem it wise to moderate the encouragement they have been giving to Germans wishing to go to Mexico.

Meanwhile the county naturalization bureau is receiving applications from large numbers of Germans and Austrians who wish to take out their first and second citizenship papers. County Clerk Schneider says the announcement by the Government that a German who had declared his intention of becoming a citizen would be considered more favorably than one who had not filed his declaration, in case it is decided to intern all German citizens, has resulted in many applications from men who perhaps would not have bothered about the matter if it would not have specially served them in the present emergency.

PROPAGANDA OF GERMANY SHOWN BY NEWSPAPER

LIMA, Peru—"We have received another example of the type of anti-American propaganda which certain Teutonic interests have launched in Peru, in the shape of a single-sheet publication, known as Actualidad, and published at Chiclayo," says the West Coast Leader.

The leading article in this curious manifestation of Teutonic propaganda consists of an attack against the United States, occupying all of the first and most of the second page. The remainder is filled with a few scurrilous telegrams purporting to give accounts of German victories in submarine campaigns, "in France and at Kut-el-Amara."

The following translation of an extract from the Chiclayo publication in question will give an idea of the character of literature which is being put forth:

"If the strange international situation created by the rupture in relations between Germany and the United States is examined impartially one arrives sorrowfully at the conclusion that the men at the head of the Government in Washington have lost the criterion of reason. It cannot be denied, even more, it is necessary to affirm that the Yankee Government and people have moved always within the circle of material interests and that their actions have been so little idealistic and disinterested as are all the activities of this ultramodernized society in which the business of the dollar leaves no time in which to meditate upon the things of the spirit."

The Yankees are a people with little civilization and culture. They have no past history nor traditions to fall back upon. The entire world, and especially we Latin-Americans, owe as little to the disinterested Yankee policy as to that of Afghanistan. In a few words summarizing the political formula of the United States: Imperialism, imposition and intrigue."

Tremendous Sales Increases Again; This Year Proves It—

79% Sales Increases for Renewal Equipment in March, 1917

You can persuade a motorist through advertising to buy a certain make of tire;

—but you can't persuade him to buy it *again* unless his first experience was satisfactory;

Last year in April we announced the greatest sales increases in our history;

—this year we are again having these same, and greater, phenomenal sales;

—which means to you just one thing—the certainty of complete tire satisfaction.

Motorists are buying and rebuying United States Tires so universally that sales increases are piling up higher and higher,

—far greater than the great natural growth in the number of automobiles.

Which Proves Three Things

- (1) that motorists who have used United States Tires, continue to use them;
- (2) that more and more motorists who used other makes of tires are turning to United States Tires;
- (3) that the foremost automobile manufacturers, knowing these two facts, are using United States Tires as equipment on their cars.

Supreme Tire Service

Put United States Tires on your car and you will get

- maximum mileage at minimum cost.
- sturdy, invincible anti-skid tire service from the four anti-skids
- supreme service in all of the five.

United States Tires Are Good Tires

A Tire for Every Need of Price and Use
'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Royal Cord' 'Usco' 'Plain'

United States TUBES and TIRE ACCESSORIES Have All the
Sterling Worth and Wear that Make United States
Tires Supreme

ACTIVITIES FOR FOOD RAISING ARE INCREASING

Production and Conservation Are Receiving Large Amount of Attention Throughout the Cities and Towns of Bay State

Food production and conservation in Massachusetts are receiving much attention, especially in the cities and towns in the western part of the State. Local committees acting in cooperation with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety are making vigorous campaigns to have more staple foodstuffs raised this year than ever before.

Questions relating to the high cost of living are being discussed this afternoon at a meeting of the Housekeepers League at Tremont Temple. The speakers include: George W. Anderson, George H. McCaffrey, Davis W. Murray, Cornelius A. Parker, the Rev. Gabriel K. Maguire, Henry Storring and Mrs. John P. E. The presiding officer is Mrs. Ida L. Hicbard, president of the league.

Gardner citizens who have asked to be assigned land for cultivation numbered 24 Thursday, and the committee expects this number to reach 100 by Saturday. One thousand bushels of seed potatoes have already been ordered by the Gardner committee. Manufacturers in Winchendon are offering ground plowed and harrowed free of charge to their employees, and a graduate of Massachusetts Agricultural College has been secured to supervise all the field work in Winchendon this summer. Grafton expects to order a carload of seed potatoes.

High school boys in Fitchburg are to be urged by the school authorities to accept positions on farms in Fitchburg and the surrounding towns at the close of school this term. The Worcester Boys Club, with a membership of 2500, is planning to help furnish labor this spring and summer to farmers in that vicinity. Worcester manufacturers will meet Monday to formulate plans for handling the food production of Worcester County.

Springfield business men and manufacturers will meet Sunday to discuss various food problems, notably a plan to form a company to raise food products on a large scale. Springfield is enrolling men as "home defenders" and expects to have nearly 3000 men drilling by next week.

REGULATION OF PRICES IS URGED UPON CONGRESS

Regulation of the price of anthracite coal, wheat, corn, oats and other articles which enter the high cost of living, by the Congress of the United States, is requested by the Massachusetts Senate in resolutions adopted yesterday. The resolutions originally applied to anthracite coal, and in that form were passed by the House. On motion of Senator Colburn of Braintree, however, the Senate amended the resolutions so as to include food. The resolutions will be returned to the House for concurrent action upon the amendment.

ELEVATED RELIEF BILL IS REPORTED

The bill for financial relief for the Boston Elevated Railroad Company, which the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature voted Wednesday to report favorably, was formally reported in the Senate today, with a few changes. Representative Lomasney was the only one of the 15 committeemen who dissented from the favorable report. The most important change made by the committee was to restore a provision for an inclosed area at the point where passengers transfer at the East Boston end of the East Boston tunnel, to and from surface cars.

NO EMBARGO ON OIL FROM TAMPICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Assurances given by the De Facto Government of Mexico that no embargo will be placed on the shipment of oil from the Tampico district are taken as being in good faith. As a matter of fact, no embargo on the oil from Tampico would be permitted even if it were attempted, as it is necessary for the supplying of allied ships. It may be said that so far as this Government is concerned there will be no shortage of oil, and all precautionary measures have been taken to prevent any plot being carried out at Tampico that might endanger the supply there.

MAINE ALUMNI MEETS

"Mobilization" was the topic at the meeting of the University of Maine Alumni Association at the Hotel Bellevue last night. The association went on record in support of universal military service. The speakers were Ensign Shaller of the United States Naval Reserve and W. L. McBride, representing the National Training Camps Association.

ROOSEVELT FAMILY COMING

Col. Theodore Roosevelt is expected to arrive in Boston from New York tomorrow morning and tonight his sons and their wives and other members of his family are expected in order to attend the marriage of his son, Archibald B. Roosevelt, and Miss Grace Lockwood tomorrow.

NEW ENGLAND CAN RAISE ALL OF ITS FOOD SAYS EXPERT

Southboro Farmer of Years of Experience Says District Has Ample Resources if Worked

That the farming resources of New England are amply sufficient to supply the entire population not only with garden and field produce, but with meat, such as beef, mutton and pork products, and perhaps make some progress toward clothing the people, is the opinion expressed by George C. Davis of Southboro, Mass., a farmer of many years experience, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Davis is also a strong advocate of the movement for graded milk, and a supporter of the bill now before the Massachusetts Legislature permitting farmers of the State to label their milk "Made in Massachusetts."

"All that is needed to make New England self-supporting, as far as foodstuffs is concerned," said Mr. Davis, "is more confidence and a better understanding of the possibilities which are now allowed to lay fallow."

"It is almost a miracle that we should have to bring so much food into New England from other parts of the country. This section of the country could raise beef cattle just as well as the West. There is plenty of room for sheep, and I hope that when the farmers realize they can obtain \$15 a hundred pounds for their swine, the pigery will not be neglected, as in recent years."

"Aroostook County in Maine has shown that it can supply not only New England with potatoes, but have some left over for the rest of the country. The Connecticut River Valley, down which I traveled very leisurely a year or two ago, in order that I might thoroughly examine the conditions, is undoubtedly the onion center of New England. The fertile river bottom lands have been found to be well adapted to the cultivation of this root crop."

"Within the past two years the farmers on the river found that the demand for onions, potatoes and other root crops was better than for tobacco, and further that prices for onions were increasing. Last year therefore the Connecticut River farmers went in for onions with the result that they obtained good prices for their product, although it is true that speculators went through the valley this winter and made thousands of dollars buying up onions in the cellars of the producers."

COLONIAL SECRETARY PRAISES CANADIANS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Official congratulations to Canada upon the storming of Vimy Ridge were received by the Duke of Devonshire, the Governor-General, from Walter Hume Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"May I offer to the Government and people of Canada," Mr. Long said, "my heartfelt congratulation on the feat of Canadian troops in the capture of Vimy Ridge. It is a glorious and memorable exploit which adds fresh laurels to the Canadian arms."

In acknowledgment, the Duke of Devonshire cabled: "We are all proud of the splendid achievement and hope that the result will have material effect on the progress of the war."

MAY IS PROPOSED AS "PLANTING MONTH"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A campaign to have the governors of every State in the Union designate the days between April 15 and May 15 as "planting month," and urge every citizen to start a garden during that period, was inaugurated by the American Defense Society here this afternoon.

Joseph H. Colt, chairman of the board of trustees of the society, said: "The need for the conservation of our food supply for future use of our fighting men and those at home is vital. The farm labor shortage is such now that it is a menace to the nation. The United States should take immediate steps by compulsion if necessary—to line up its resources."

GERMAN CREWS HELD AS DEBARRED ALIENS

Henry T. Skeffington, immigration commissioner for the port of Boston yesterday received instructions from Washington to hold the men of the seized German and Austrian steamships as debarred aliens who cannot be deported.

The officers are to be treated as first-class cabin passengers and given special rooms and a separate mess. This is already being done. No mention was made of providing hotel accommodations for them.

SMELTING IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau
LONDON, England.—A deputation which recently waited on Mr. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, were informed by him that smelting will in future be done in Australia. Mr. Hughes told the deputation that producers will be encouraged to increase their smelting works. The Prime Minister intends also that in the future no mining company shall be permitted to obtain more than a fair profit.

SOLDIERS GUARD OFFICIALS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Uniformed soldiers were put on guard duty at the State, War and Navy Building today, replacing messengers who have been piloting visitors through the offices.

DISTILLERS TO RESTRICT THE USE OF GRAIN

Liquor Interests Make Proposal to Government That Demand Be Reduced by Fifteen Million Bushels

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Voluntary restriction of liquor manufacture during the war was proposed before the Senate Agriculture Committee today by a committee of distillers, representing the largest liquor interests in the country. Aroused by fear of legislation that would bring about "war prohibition," the distillers presented a plan to cut down demands for grain 15,000,000 bushels per year. The present output of distilleries and breweries in the country requires approximately 640,000,000 bushels of grain annually.

The committee was headed by Joseph Debar, president of the National Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association.

Under the plan submitted, a Federal tax would be imposed upon the materials used in the manufacture of liquor. Such a tax, they told the committee, would have a tendency to lower production and force out of bond the reserve of liquor.

An expert who accompanied the committee asserted that such a plan would save at least 15,000,000 bushels of grain a year. The distillers' committee pointed out that to shut off production altogether of alcohol would be impossible; that enormous quantities of alcohol are used in the manufacture of munitions of war and that at least 25,000,000 gallons of alcohol annually is necessary for medicinal and like purposes; that thousands of persons would be thrown out of work and great hardships would result from any severe restrictions on the manufacture of alcohol.

In addition to saving 15,000,000 bushels of grain, the committee said, a heavy tax on materials going into the manufacture would divert from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 gallons of molasses annually to food channels.

MINERS ANXIOUS TO DO THEIR BIT, SAYS LEADER

But Increase in Prices of Necessities Leads Them to Request an Advance in Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and of 32 coal operators employing 225,000 union miners are in conference here seeking settlement of the men's request for an increase in pay of 20 to 33-1/3 per cent over the wage scale adopted in 1916, since when the men claim prices of necessities have risen to such a point that their demand is reasonable.

John P. White, international president of the union, says the conference, "is really a measure of national defense. We wish to put our house in order, so that the nation will have no occasion to claim that its coal producers are not performing satisfactorily the tremendously important task assigned to them."

The miners are anxious to do their bit. They will mine all the coal that is needed and do it ungrudgingly. They will not take advantage of the nation's necessities, but prices are so high that they cannot feed their families except by resorting to the most rigid economy and by depriving themselves of many articles of food that every American family should have. The coal industry is not on a sound basis when this condition exists.

"This conference is an attempt to meet the situation in a spirit of accommodation and fair dealing, and to deal forthrightly with conditions which, if neglected, might lead to serious trouble later on. The United Mine Workers never repudiate a contract and we are making no threats at this time. We are merely asking the operators to meet with us in man-to-man fashion and reach a solution of the critical problem. Continuous operation depends upon fair wages, and the union that fails to obtain them for its members loses its power to prevent irregular and sporadic strikes."

RANGER CRUISES TO BE POSTPONED

Regular cruises of the United States gunboat Ranger, used as a schoolship by the Massachusetts Nautical School, are to be postponed this year till later in the season, officials announced today.

About 106 cadets are on board receiving instruction in seamanship and engineering and are primarily trained for the merchant marine service although under present conditions they are expected to enter the service of the United States Navy as officers and are instructed in gunnery with the four six-pound guns recently installed.

UNITED PAPER BOARD SUIT

CHICAGO, Ill.—Suit has been filed in the Superior Court against the United Paper Board Company by V. C. Barber, N. H. Palmer and L. D. Brown, holders of \$1,525,000 of bonds defaulted by the United Box Board & Paper Company. The suit is based on a claim for \$5,000,000 against the box board company's property which it is alleged, was taken over without the payment of its value.

COAL RECEIPTS GREATER THAN IN MARCH LAST YEAR

Chamber of Commerce Reports Increase in Number of Tons Brought Into Boston

More coal was brought to Boston last month than during March in 1916, says the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and dealers are generally meeting all demands although they claim that unusually heavy ordering for this season of the year is one of the reasons why the spring scale of prices has not gone into effect. Rumors of a coal "shortage" have been circulated in Boston throughout last fall and winter and are continuing this spring, although at no time have the large coal dealers in Boston refused moderate orders, they say, even though in outlying towns some of the smaller dealers have emptied their bins.

Figures from the Chamber of Commerce show 165,899 tons of anthracite coal coming to Boston last March in addition to 465,738 tons of bituminous as compared with 141,504 tons of anthracite and 453,570 tons of bituminous during the corresponding period of 1916. Since the year started there has been more bituminous coal brought to Boston although less of the anthracite has been received.

Wholesale and retail dealers say that they are filling practically all of the orders and meeting all reasonable demands. One dealer claims that he has only a limited amount on hand, but admitted that at this time of the year he usually has little for immediate delivery. Another large dealer says the demand is above the ordinary and that he is having a hard time to get coal through on account of, he said, the use of the railroads by the United States Government.

Householders are counseled by some dealers to be careful in their buying, because an abnormal demand for immediate delivery now would cause the price to go higher during the summer and leave little help in prospect for those who have to buy small quantities during the late fall and winter.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

The problem of farm help, faced by the agricultural sections of the United States and Canada, and the efforts being made to induce people now in the cities and towns to enlist in the greater-crop movement, already is the cause of some thoughtful consideration of means to make farm life more attractive. The first and most important undertaking will be the regulation, under normal conditions, of the hours of labor. The custom which makes it seem reasonable to put hired help in the field at daylight and keep them there until dark does not appeal to the average wage earner. Regulation along this line, except in the pressing times of harvest and threshing, might well be undertaken.

An apple-packing school has been successfully conducted by the horticultural division of the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, at Fredericton, for the purpose of teaching the proper grading and packing of apples. The instructors include officers both of the Dominion and of the Province of New Brunswick. The Provincial Horticulturist states that the practical school of apple packing is merely the first step in a campaign for the better marketing of the product in his Province, to be followed by additional fruit inspection service. Growers are being encouraged to pack according to the Fruit Market Act, and will receive the Government's protection from both local and imported packages which are falsely marked or illegally marketed.

All sections of the Pacific Coast are feeling the effect of abnormal prices demanded for food staples. The most recent advances in San Francisco have been in sugar and rice prices. The largest jump in the price of sugar in a single day since the European war began was recorded recently, when it advanced 75 cents on each 100 pounds. The retail price is now \$8.25. Refiners are refusing to book orders unless subject to quotations prevailing on the day the order is received. Further advances are expected. All grades of California rice are now \$1 per 100 pounds.

AUTO STOP BILL PASSES

The bill to require autostops to keep their machines at least eight feet from the running board or low step of a street car when it has stopped to allow passengers to alight or embark, unless otherwise directed by a traffic officer or at points where passengers are protected by safety zones, was passed by the Massachusetts Senate today. As the bill has already passed the House, there remains only the formal enactment stage in both branches for the bill to pass before it goes to Governor McCall for approval.

BOSTON SCHOOLS CLOSE

Boston public schools close today for one week's vacation. It was voted last June to try the experiment of having two vacations instead of one between the Christmas holidays and the close of the school in June, one vacation to come in the week of Feb. 22 and the other in the week of April 19. The former was omitted this year, except for the holiday of Feb. 22 and the day following, because of the delay in opening the schools last autumn.

G. A. R. PATRIOTIC MEETING

Posts 7, 15 and 21, G. A. R.: Keasarge Naval Veteran Association, Camp 1 U. S. W. V., and Camps 9 and 96, S. of V., will hold a patriotic meeting in the old Franklin School, 1151 Washington Street, tomorrow night at 8. C. W. Barron will preside.

NATION NEEDS TWO MILLION BOY GARDENERS

Agricultural Experts Ask for Their Enlistment and an Appropriation of \$25,000,000 by the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a part of the food mobilization and conservation plans of the Administration Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture has ordered the nation-wide distribution of the resolutions adopted at the St. Louis conference of agricultural experts, urging enlistment of an army of 2,000,000 boys to aid in increasing production, and a Federal appropriation of \$25,000,000 to meet the extraordinary needs of agriculture.

"Upon the farmer," the resolutions say, "rests in large measure the final responsibility of winning the war in which we are now involved. Because of the world shortage of food it is scarcely possible that the production of staple crops by the farmer of the United States can be too great this year. There is every reason to believe that a generous price will be paid for the harvest of their fields."

"To meet the extraordinary needs of agriculture in this emergency we recommend an appropriation of \$25,000,000, or as much thereof as may be needed, to be available immediately for the use of the Secretary of Agriculture in such manner as he may deem best. State governments can and should cooperate to the fullest degree."

"One of the principal limiting elements of food production," it is declared, "is the labor supply on the farm. The plan for public defense should include as definite a provision for enlistment for food supply as for service at the front."

"More than 2,000,000 boys between the ages of 15 and 19 years in the cities and towns not now engaged in productive work vital to the Nation, constitute the most important labor resource, hitherto unorganized and untapped, but available for this emergency. The plan for military enlistments should be broadened to include in the national service those who by reason of their age or physical condition are permanently or temporarily incapacitated for active military duty, but who are able to render the Government equally indispensable service in the production of food, supplies and munitions."

IDAHO ACCEPTS COMPROMISE ON COMPENSATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—A Workmen's Compensation Law was the most vigorously contested measure before the Idaho Legislature recently convened, and kept that body in session four days after the period fixed by statute in which members may receive pay. A compromise was reached in a measure which provided for a State bureau, but which also permitted the employer the privilege of retaining a direct obligation to his workmen by filing a surety bond with the State. The bureau for which the act provides is a public mutual insurance carrier but does not destroy the relation between employer and employee. The State insurance fund created by the bill is administered by a State insurance manager as a department entirely separate and distinct from the compensation board in accordance with the recommendation of the committee.

A syndicalism measure was also passed and has been signed by the Governor which is said to be as far-reaching as the compensation statute, in its limit of free speech where it borders on anarchy. Another important measure giving a large recognition of power to the people was one excluding municipal and farmers' mutual organizations from the control of the Public Utilities Commission.

WHOLESALE GROCERS MEET

The Wholesale Grocers Association of Boston held its monthly meeting last night in Young's Hotel. Resolutions endorsing the stand taken by President Wilson were drawn up. State Senator C. L. Gifford spoke on "The Income Tax."

GUARANTEED HOLEPROOF HOSE

\$20 in Gold Prizes

Poem submitted in contest by Mrs. E. W. Eldridge, 3 Smith Ave., Methuen.

I'll tell a tale of Holeproof Hose. And of many hours' freedom from darning. For only a busy housewife knows, The trials of working the yarn in.

In silk or cotton none can excel. If you haven't used them, a trial will tell. Price right, economy, style all combine. To make them the best you can ever find. Beautiful effects in silk or linen. Durable, smart and the latest style. And last, but not least, their guarantee. If not satisfactory, they are replaced free.

Contest Runs Till May 1

Enter now. Send poem or prose, not over 100 words. 1st prize, \$10; 2nd and 3rd, \$5.

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NEWTON PLANS FOR SCHOOL AND HOME GARDENS

Committee on Food Production and Conservation Sends Out 8000 Circulars to Citizens

NEWTON, Mass.—Plans for school children's home, and general home gardens in Newton have been outlined by the subcommittee on food production and conservation of the Newton Committee on Public Safety. William M. Flanders is chairman of the subcommittee and William W. Colton, city forester of Newton, and Prof. Alfred McDonald of the Bussey Institute will have direct supervision of the garden work.

The subcommittee, consisting of 18 representatives of many interests and organizations in the city, has been subdivided into several groups which have been active in formulating the plans. The committee has already sent out about 8000 circulars with return postage to ascertain how much vacant land there is in the city that might be cultivated, how much owners will cultivate themselves and how much they would be willing to have others cultivate, what help, if any, they desire, what provisions they have made or wish to have made in regard to providing care for the gardens during the summer vacation months.

The subcommittee will receive a report from one of its committees on next Monday night on provisions for securing seed and fertilizer to be sold to the gardeners at cost by the committee. As the returns from the circulars are received, they will be classified, and the applicants will be assigned plots as near as possible to their homes.

OFFER OF WOOL MEN IS REJECTED

Boston wool men met this morning to hear the report of the committee which has been in Washington in reference to the offer of the Boston wool dealers to sell the National Government all wool in stock at prices which prevailed April 2. This offer was rejected by the Government presumably because the wool dealers asked for a definite acceptance or rejection of their offer within a comparatively short time and the Government is not prepared to single wool out for purchase in large quantities from the various articles needed for the outfitting of the new army. The Boston wool market reopened Thursday after remaining closed for a week while waiting for the answer of the Government.

MANY REQUESTS MADE

DEDHAM, Mass.—The will of Pauline A. Durant of Wellesley, which was filed for allowance in the Norfolk Probate Registry here today, contained the following public bequests: Boys' Club of Wellesley, \$1000; trustees, First Presbyterian Church, Board of Missions, \$1000; General Assemblies Home Mission, Atlanta, Ga., \$1000; American College for Girls, Constantinople, \$1000; Boston Y. M. C. A., \$2000; Wellesley College to be added to Pauline A. Durant scholarship, \$2000, and marble bust and portrait of Henry F. Durant, founder of Wellesley College. There were many private bequests ranging from \$100 to \$10,000. Dr. Robert S. Outter of Boston and Henry M. Aldrich of Lexington were named as executors.

STRANGE AIRPLANE SIGHTED

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—National guardsmen on a bridge between this city and Kittery, Me., early today, fired several shots at what he said was an airplane which came from the harbor and flew across the bridge. The airplane, evidently not hit, proceeded up the Piscataqua River. Officials at the Navy yard said no airplane had left the yard or any naval vessel stationed there.

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

lage on the line from Marcoing to Peronne, some five miles south of the former place. The object of this maneuver would appear to be to drive another salient into the German line between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Simultaneously the French troops were pushing into the very suburbs of St. Quentin, which they discovered the Germans to be burning and sacking, apparently previous to a retreat to the main line, which lies on the heights above the city. General Nivelle's main attack was delivered, however, not on St. Quentin, but south of La Fere in the forest of Gohain. Here the town of St. Gohain, in the midst of the forest, is being steadily surrounded by the French, with the result that the position at La Fere, which is the hinge of the Hindenburg line, is being rendered more and more endangered.

Beyond this there is no news, except of an advance of the Palestine forces in the direction of Gaza.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The official communication issued by the German War Office last evening says:

Strong English attacks near Souchez and thrusts near Fampoux failed. To the south our opponents brought forward strong forces for a thrust. After frequent assaults, Monchy was lost. To the north of Monchy there were British attacks.

Lively artillery activity continued near St. Quentin and there was considerable firing between Soissons and Rheims.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—A British communiqué issued at noon today states that the British attacked last night between St. Quentin and Cambrai. After sharp fighting the German positions on a wide front from north of Hargicourt to Metz-en-Couture were captured. The British now hold Sart farm, Gauche wood, Gouzeaucourt village and wood. During the night, the British effected a successful raid southwest of Loos. German dugouts were bombed and considerable damage was done to their defenses. In the neighborhood of Ploegsteert, a hostile raiding party came under British machine-gun fire and failed to reach the British trenches.

The British official communication, issued last night, says:

South of the Arras-Cambrai road, our troops this afternoon stormed the villages of Heninel and Wancourt with their adjoining defenses and crossed the Cojeul River and occupied the heights on the eastern bank. Further progress also was made during the day north of La Scarpe and on the last Vimy Ridge.

Our gains reported this morning north of Vimy Ridge have been secured and our positions strengthened. In the course of patrol encounters last night northeast of Epehy, in which we secured a few prisoners, a large enemy detachment came under the effective fire of our infantry and suffered heavy casualties.

During the fighting on Monday and Tuesday we captured prisoners from all the infantry regiments of six German divisions, namely, the Seventh Reserve Division, First Bavarian Reserve Division, Fourteenth Bavarian Division, Eleventh Division, Seventeenth Reserve Division and Eighteenth Reserve Division. The number of prisoners from each of these divisions exceeds 1000.

In spite of the exceedingly bad weather for aerial work our planes were active again yesterday. They seized every opportunity to harass the hostile troops with machine gun fire. During one of the short fine periods, one of our naval squadrons, while escorting British bombing machines, was heavily attacked by a number of hostile airplanes, and did exceptionally well. Without suffering any losses itself, it destroyed three attacking machines and drove down three others in a damaged condition.

Altogether four German airplanes were brought down yesterday, and five others were driven down damaged. Six of our machines failed to return; three others were brought down.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Friday)—This afternoon's communiqué states that between the Somme and the Oise the French troops attacked this morning German positions south of St. Quentin. Despite fierce resistance, the French captured several trenches between the Somme and the road from La Fere to St. Quentin. Prisoners and numerous machine guns were captured. South of the Oise, French advanced elements have progressed to the east of Couchy la Ville, capturing prisoners and material. There was an artillery duel in the Aisne and Champagne regions. Near Verdun, two German surprise attacks failed under French fire. The night was calm on the remaining front.

The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

There is nothing to report during the course of the day except some activity by both artilleries, especially south of the Oise and in the region north of the Aisne. There have been rain and snowstorms along the greater part of the front.

the Tchernia. The rest of the front was quiet.

Yesterday afternoon's communiqué is as follows:

Between the Somme and the Oise the artillery duel continued during the night with a certain violence, notably in the Urville region. To the south of the Oise, French troops, after artillery preparation attacked German positions to the east of the Coucy la Ville, Quicy-Basse line. After a lively combat the French drove the Germans back as far as the southwestern outskirts of the upper Coucy Forest. Several important points of support fell into French hands, despite the resistance of the Germans, who left numerous casualties on the ground and prisoners in French hands.

There were patrol encounters north-east of the Soissons, Laffaux sector and southwest of Leintrey.

North of the Aisne, French reconnaissances penetrated at several points into the German lines, returning with 40 prisoners, including one officer. Southeast of Sapiigneul the Germans were driven from some trench elements occupied since April 4, restoring the French line.

In the Champagne, enemy surprise attacks in the Ville-sur-Tourbe and Butte-du-Mesnil sectors were repulsed with German losses.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Friday)—An official statement issued yesterday says: Last night after violent artillery preparations the Germans momentarily entered advanced Italian trenches east of Vertoliba but were immediately driven off on the arrival of Italian supports, leaving a few prisoners and some materials with the Italians.

UNITED STATES' ACT AS SEEN BY BRITISH PREMIER

(Continued from page one)

makes it abundantly clear to the world that this is no struggle of that character, but a great fight for human liberty. They naturally did not know at first what we had endured in Europe for years from this military caste in Prussia. It never reached as far as the United States of America.

"Prussia is no democracy. The Kaiser promises that it will be a democracy after the war. I think he is right. But Prussia not merely was not a democracy; Prussia was not a state. Prussia was an army. It had great industries and a great educational system. It had its universities. It developed its research. All these were subordinate to the one great predominant purpose of a conquering army to intimidate the world. The army was the spearhead of Prussia. The rest was merely the haft. That is what we had to deal with in these old countries. It got on the nerves of Europe. They knew what it all meant. It was an army that in recent times had waged three wars, all for conquest and the incessant tramp of its legions through the streets of Prussia, on the parade ground of Prussia, had got into the Prussian head."

"But make no mistake. Europe was uneasy. Europe was half intimidated. Europe was anxious. Europe was apprehensive. We knew the whole time what it meant. What we did not know was when the moment would come. This is the menace; this is the oppression from which Europe has suffered for 50 years. It paralyzed beneficial activities on all sides, which ought to have been devoted and concentrated to the well-being of their people. They had to think about this menace that was there constantly as a cloud ready to burst over the land."

"France—no one can tell except Frenchmen what they have endured from this tyranny, patiently, gallantly, with dignity, until the hour of deliverance came. The best energies of domestic science had been devoted to defending itself against the impending blow, and it could not give the whole of its strength to the great things which France was capable of. That great, bold, imaginative, fertile mind which would otherwise have been gleaming new powers for progress was paralyzed. That is the state of things we had to encounter."

"The most characteristic of Prussian institutions is the Hindenburg line. What is the Hindenburg line? The Hindenburg line is a line drawn in territories of other people, with a warning that the inhabitants of those territories shall not cross it at the peril of their lives. That line has been drawn in Europe for 50 years in many lands. You recollect what happened some years ago in France when a French Foreign Minister was practically driven out of office by Prussian interference. Why? What had he done? He had done nothing which the minister of an independent State had not the most absolute right to do. He had crossed the imaginary line drawn in French territory by German despotism. He had to leave, and Europe, after enduring this for generations, made up its mind at last that the Hindenburg line must be drawn along the legitimate frontiers of Germany herself."

"It has been an undoubted fight for the emancipation of Europe and the emancipation of the world. It was hard at first for the people of America to appreciate that. They had nothing to fear to the same extent for their freedom, if at all. But at last they endured the same experience which Europe had been subjected to. Americans were told they were not to be allowed to cross and recross the Atlantic except at their peril. American ships were sunk without warning. American subjects were drowned without apology as a matter of German right. At first America could hardly believe it. They could not think it possible that any sane people could behave in that manner and they tolerated it once. They tolerated it twice, until at last it became clear that Germany really meant it and then America acted promptly."

Mr. Lloyd George referred to the situation in Russia, saying that the

revolution is not merely the outcome of a struggle for freedom. It is proof of its character as a struggle for liberty and if the Russian people realize as there is every evidence they do that national discipline is not incompatible with national freedom, that national discipline is essential to the security of national freedom, they will indeed become free people.

The road to victory, Mr. Lloyd George added, is to be found in one word, "ships." Americans fully realize this, having already arranged to build 1000 3000-tonners for the Atlantic service. It would be worth Americans' while, he declared, to study the blunders Great Britain had made during the last three years. Warfare was, he added, to us a new country trackless and mapless, but we found the way.

Reasons for War

United States Act Viewed at Gathering in Honor of Dr. Page

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—Yesterday was devoted to Anglo-American celebrations in London. In the evening the enthusiasm at the Pilgrims' dinner, at which Viscount Bryce presided, was only equaled by the enthusiasm at the American Luncheon Club gathering. At the Pilgrims' dinner the American Ambassador was the guest of the evening. Numerous messages from America were read.

Lord Bryce expressed regret that he had to replace Mr. Balfour, who was summoned by an urgent call to duty. The occasion which brought them together that evening, he said, was the opening of a new chapter in the history of the world. There had never been anything like it, and in a planet like ours there could never be anything like it again.

"When the United States renounced the isolation they had cherished since the days of Washington," he continued, "they obeyed the supreme call of duty and set themselves beside the nations of the world in order to save the future of humanity, they took a step full of solemn significance for all ages to come. The motive which had guided the United States in this momentous step had been set forth by the President in language lofty and inspired, language which expressed the highest ideals of American statesmanship, language worthy of George Washington and the American people."

"The German Government had been ignorant of the spirit of Great Britain and of the loyalty of its great dominions, but its greatest mistake was made when it misunderstood the United States. It was not without significance that the German Government had begun to offer promises of electoral reform. Nobody supposed they really desired electoral reform, and the reason must be the discovery of signs of disaffection amongst their own people. The German people would free themselves; it could not be done by Prussian Junkerism."

"The greatest service America would render in connection with the war rested in the fact that she represented the conscience and judgment of the world. This was the first occasion on which American and British forces would have fought together, but more than a thousand years ago the ancestors of the English and Americans of today were fighting under King Alfred to defend England from enemies from overseas. They had cherished ever since the same ideals, spoken the same language and enjoyed the same or kindred literature."

The American Ambassador in the course of his speech said that patiently, solemnly and resolutely the people and Government of the United States under the guidance of their President have for the first time in our history come into a European war, European at least in its beginning though now almost universal in its scope.

"We come," he said, "to save our honor and to uphold our ideals, come on provocation done directly to us, but we come also for the preservation, deepening and extension of free government. Our creed is the simple and immortal creed of democracy, which means a Government set up by the governed, for this alone can prevent physical, intellectual or moral enslavement. This is the ideal toward which the whole world is now moving, but moving by the impulsion of a great ethical force toward the ideals of democracy."

"None of these old lands, not even this the freest of all, will ever again slip back to its antebellum self-contentment. It is a colossal upheaval which will turn the world into a better home for free men—so colossal that it staggers prophecy—but this much at least is true: So soon as its barbarism and personal sorrows recede somewhat in memory and we look over the shattered world and plan for its rebuilding, we shall reconstruct human society better than it ever was and on a firmer basis."

He declared also that closer sympathy of the two branches of the English-speaking world will, next to the removal of the great menace of free government, be to us a most important result of victory. It would be important not only to us on each side of the Atlantic but also to all other free nations.

There can be, he said, no assured and permanent stability without it. The ranged arches of any world-structure will fall without our united support. He explained also how differences in the immediate past between the two governments had been subtly and grossly exaggerated by perverse malevolence of the German world-wide propaganda. There is, he declared, no conceivable device that has not been used to make a breach between us. Nevertheless, the foundations of the instinctive and necessary friendship of both countries had never been shaken.

The American Ambassador, continuing, said: "Our association in the war will do more to make us forget each other's idiosyncrasies and to remember other virtues than all other

events of the last 100 years. We shall get out of this association an indissoluble companionship and we shall henceforth have indissoluble mutual duties to mankind. I doubt if there could be another international event comparable in large value and in long consequences to this closer association. I regard it as the supreme political event of history. There is a good hope that it will make certain the cooperation of the most of the organized human race to prevent intermittent disturbances of the world."

"Such a union of purpose would be at least sure of success. If either branch of the great English-speaking world were lacking it would lose a moral support out of proportion to the physical strength of either great nation, great as that physical strength is. For my part, therefore, I am stirred to the depths of my nature by this American companionship in arms with the British and their Allies, not only for a quicker ending of the grim business immediately in hand, but for the moral union for a new era in international relations. When the war is done, we shall be able to foresee more accurately the orbic movement of civilization and we shall think in larger units than we have ever been able to think in heretofore."

"The American fathers," the Ambassador said, in conclusion, "induced the hope that, following their example, all nations would soon become democracies. Americans of every generation have had this same dream. During the last century and a half there has been a great extension of liberalism and freedom. But even during that long period all countries had not become democratic. The tumbling of autocracies does seem at last to be at hand, and if the abyssal crash of them could not come except through war that makes war the more welcome. War supplies both the occasion and necessity for their passing from her with other great historic wrongs."

Lord Robert Cecil, proposing the health of the American Ambassador, said he was not only one of their best and most valued friends but he was a great ambassador. Without being indiscreet he might say how his task in this country had not been always a perfectly easy one but everything possible had been done by Mr. Page to smooth over controversies and remove misunderstandings and to promote sympathies between the two peoples.

Neither the present Foreign Secretary nor his predecessor, Lord Robert said, possessed any more passionate political desire than the friendship of Britain and the United States. As the staff of the American Embassy, many of them in the Foreign Office had had personal relations of a very friendly kind with several members of that staff. These had always preserved correct neutrality in talking to them, but after a conversation they went away feeling as one did after having received a hearty grasp of the hand from a friend and an earnest and hearty wish of "Godspeed to our cause."

"We all hoped," he said, "that at the end of the war there would be a new birth for the nations of the world." He believed this nation of shopkeepers and that nation which had been held to be worshippers of the dollar were among the most idealistic nations of the world and it was because he profoundly believed that some day they would achieve a condition that unprovoked aggression by one nation upon another would be rare and despicable, believed that that was the real goal for which they were striving and the true achievement for which they were fighting and which could be turned into a reality by the help of the people of America, that he welcomed this event as he had never welcomed any event in history before.

France and United States

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Friday)—The entry of the United States into the war with the Allies was celebrated under the auspices of the Franco-American committee in Paris by a great demonstration when President Poincaré was present.

The Minister of Justice, M. Viviani, said in a speech, "after peace has been restored we shall found a society of nations, but in order to do this we must have complete victory, whereby we shall be able to furnish the necessary guarantees of peace."

The American Ambassador, Mr. Sharp, declared that all promises mentioned in President Wilson's message would be kept. The Franco-American alliance, he maintained, would lead to triumph of the common cause of liberty and attainment of their common ends.

CONTINUED BRITISH PALESTINE SUCCESSES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
CAIRO, Egypt (Friday)—The British are continuing their successes in the vicinity of Gaza, Palestine. Their mounted forces have occupied further Turkish territory to a depth of 15 miles, consolidated strong positions menacing Gaza and making many prisoners.

The losses of the Turks around Gaza are estimated at 8000, while the British killed, according to the reports, were less than 400. One hundred and ninety British are missing, mostly members of small parties which became isolated in the fog after penetrating the town of Gaza.

FRENCH SHIPPING LOSSES SET FORTH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Friday)—The weekly statement of French shipping losses for the week ending midnight April 8 gives the following particulars:

Arrivals at French ports 886, departures 850. Merchant ships of 1600 tons or over sunk by submarine or mine, three; under 1600 tons, one; unsuccessful attacks, three; fishing vessels sunk, seven.

SECOND WARNING ON SUBMARINES IN THE PACIFIC

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—New warning of the presence of German submarines in the Pacific was issued to shipping men today by Capt. W. W. Gilmer, commanding the twelfth United States naval district. The second warning set the location of the reported submarines more definitely, asserting they have been seen near the Mexican coast. "Reports from reliable sources, which appear credible, indicate that German submarines are in the Pacific, probably off the Mexican coast," said Captain Gilmer. It is understood the second warning was issued because steamship men generally did not seriously heed the first warning. Observers who are familiar with navigation of the Pacific waters believe the U-boats, if they prove really to be in the Pacific, are bound for the northern route from Seattle and Vancouver to Vladivostok, over which huge shipments of munitions have been sent to Russia.

THREE SUSPECTS ARE DISCHARGED

No evidence having been found against them, Ernest Bethge, Ellis Homberg, and Eric R. Bloomquist were detained on April 7 as they were leaving Boston harbor in the 45-foot auxiliary yawl, Sparrowhawk, were discharged today by United States Commissioner Hayes at the request of Daniel W. Shea, assistant United States district attorney in Boston.

Homberg and Bloomquist are natives of Sweden and stated that they had taken out their first papers for naturalization. Bethge is a German and at the request of Mr. Shea he was ordered to report weekly at the office of the United States marshal and should he go to sea he would have to appear at the marshal's office on return from the trip. Commissioner Hayes urged the men to carry out their intentions of becoming citizens of the United States and to be careful of their conduct in the meantime.

When the Sparrowhawk was overhauled by one of the coast guard patrol boats, she was found to be equipped with a heavy windlass on the forward deck and 1200 feet of wire cable. Federal officials were of the belief at the time that the yawl was on an expedition to cut one of the three transatlantic cables which land within a radius of 60 miles of Boston.

MEXICAN RANCHERS' STRIKE IS SERIOUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Mexican ranch hands strike is serious throughout Los Angeles County, federal authorities estimating 14,000 since war was declared. The main danger is the crops if the strike lasts another week. The beet crop is half lost already.

Federal District Attorney Albert Schoonover and Special Agent Eli Blanford of the Department of Justice, have evidence that the strike was fomented by agitators who recently crossed the line from Mexico.

Government operatives claim conclusive evidence of a plot to make the crops a failure and to throw destitute laborers on the community. The strikers were lured from work by tales of forming an army for the conquest of the region. There is no specific indication of German inspiration, but much talk of German activity in Mexico. United States authorities have taken the matter out of the hands of local officials. The trouble is serious in Lordsburg, Chino, Claremont and Santa Ana.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued on Friday:

ORDERS TO OFFICERS

Second Lieut. Charles R. Insley, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from duty in the Southern Department and will proceed to Governors Island. Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. Franklin S. Leisenring, infantry. Capt. Virgilus E. Clark, junior military aviator, signal corps, will proceed to Buffalo for temporary duty. Col. William S. Pierce, ordnance department, will repair to Washington on official business. Leave of absence for four months on certificate of disability is granted Capt. Lindsey P. Rucker, Col. George H. Sands and Lieut.-Col. Graham D. Fitch, United States Army, retired, are assigned to active duty. Capt. Crowder Stacey, infantry, is relieved from station at Effingham, Ill.

Each of the following named officers are ordered to active duty: First Lieuts. David M. Roberts, Joseph L. Ranshoff, Rufus A. Vanvoast, Thomas C. Bell, Irvin C. Lindenberg, Medical Reserve Corps. First Lieut. Philip M. Chase, is ordered to active duty in the service of the United States.

The following named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are ordered to active duty: First Lieuts. George A. Traylor, Robert Nelson, Verne A. Dodd, Edward C. Ludwig, Eugene F. McCampbell, Clarence E. Pfeiffer, John W. Means, George C. Shaeffer. Capt. Milosh R. Hilgard, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from temporary duty in the Southern Department. First Lieut. John Kennedy, Philippine Scouts, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as acting quartermaster. Capt. Youri M. Marks, U. S. A., retired, is assigned to active duty. First Lieuts. Ernest F. Miller, Douglas L. Weart, William F. Tompkins, Paul A. Hodgson, Thomas B. Larkin, Edwin C. Kelton and Layson E. Atkins, Corps of Engineers, are relieved from duty at the Engineer School.

NORWEGIAN SHIP CREWS HONORED AT LONDON DINNER

Commodore Halsey Lauds Men Who Maintain Traffic of the Seas Despite German U-Boats

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—Some 500 Norwegian sailors, who had been mined or torpedoed on Norwegian ships by German submarines, some of them four times, were entertained by the Norwegian colony in London last night.

Including guests, over 700 were present, K. F. Knudsen, past president of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce, presiding. The Foreign Office and the Admiralty were represented by Sir Maurice de Bunsen and Commodore Lionel Halsey, the Fourth Sea Lord.

Over 400 telegrams were received from various sources, including one from the King of Norway, greeting the sailors and expressing admiration for the way in which they had faced the dangers which the war involves, and for faithfully continuing to sail the seas, thereby guaranteeing the import of necessary foodstuffs to Norway.

The chairman referred to the intimate relations existing between Great Britain and Norway through history, and Commodore Halsey likewise reviewed the historical associations of both countries, which, he explained, had been maintained for over a thousand years. "We owe," he said, "to you Norwegian sailors a deep and lasting debt of gratitude for having suffered the perils and privations consequent on the war, but Germany would never manage to cow Norway into submission by U-boat warfare."

GERMAN CRITICS ON ALLIES' OFFENSIVE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—According to a Berlin telegram German military critics say the Allies' offensive in the West has begun later than was expected and attribute the delay to the submarine war and the German retirement between Arras and Soissons, which nullified the Allies' preparation and compelled a complete recasting of their plans. They also continue to maintain that the past three years' show offensives at a chosen point invariably bring an initial success but the real question is whether they can develop into a breakthrough and in this the British have not succeeded. They further deny that the enemy troops have carried more than the first line of the defense system.

The military critic of the Vossische Zeitung says that reverses such as that near Arras must be counted as reverses which if not followed by strategic effects merely means the weakening of the attacked party in men and material. He is also confident that the guns, which could not be removed, because so firmly fixed, were totally destroyed, while the Frankfurter Zeitung declares that if the British break through the situation will be worse for them than for the Germans, as the latter excel in a war of maneuvers, which would result.

ARSENAL WORKERS GREET NEW RUSSIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—The executive of the Royal Arsenal shop stewards' committee at Woolwich have forwarded a resolution to the president of the Committee of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates in Petrograd, to hand to their fellow workmen at the Petrograd gun and cartridge factories, urging them to cooperate to do everything to support those fighting in the trenches.

The message concludes: with the words "Long live free Russia, who has risen in her might, finally to free the peoples still enslaved."

ENGINEER TO RETIRE

Louis J. Howard, assistant engineer of Engine 76, Milton Lower Mills, will be retired today. He has been a member of the fire department for 16 years.

PROF. TAUSSIG CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate has confirmed as a member of the Tariff Board Prof. Frank W. Taussig.

ROAD TEST FOR AUTO DRIVERS AGAIN IS URGED

Highway Safety League in Communication to Members of Massachusetts Legislature Says Bill Is Widely Indorsed

Safety for pedestrians as well as automobilists themselves is given as a sufficient reason for passage of the bill providing that no person shall be licensed to operate an automobile until he has passed a practical road test, in communications just received by members of the Massachusetts Legislature from the Highway Safety League. The bill has been favorably reported by the Committee on Roads and Bridges and is now in the Committee on Ways and Means.

After stating that the bill does not apply to persons who have already been licensed and involves no additional expense to the State, the league's letter says in part:

"This bill is indorsed by the Safe Roads Association, the Automobile Operators Association, the Highway Safety League, the A. L. A., the National Automobile Association, the Massachusetts Automobile Club, the Safety First Federation of America, and well-known experts like Police Commissioner Arthur Woods of New York, Judge McAdoo, Chief Magistrate of New York City, Judge Sabath of the Automobile Court in Chicago, and by the Motor Vehicle Commissioner of New Jersey. It is the law in England, France and Germany, and is in successful operation in New Jersey."

"Statistics in Massachusetts where chauffeurs are examined and in New Jersey where both amateurs and professional operators are examined show that 10 per cent of those applying for a license are unfit to operate a car. It is a matter of common knowledge that very many operators incompetent for one reason or another are on the roads at the present time. Many of these the proposed test will perhaps reach. It will, however, weed out persons who by reason of lack of familiarity with the law of the road or inexperience with a car are for some time after securing a license a potential menace."

"Opposition to the bill is, first, that inexperienced persons are not causing accidents; second, that the examination of all applicants will create a menace on the highways, inasmuch as the examination of chauffeurs at the present time causes accidents; third, that the necessity of taking an examination will result in applicants flocking to the congested portions of cities to practice before they are fitted to do so. As to the first point, no one questions the fact that an inexperienced operator is a potential danger on the highway. Also no one questions the fact that there are many experienced operators who have some disability which makes them unsafe to be in charge of a car. Secondly, with regard to the danger from the examination, it appears that during the last seven years 56,000 chauffeurs have been examined without a single serious accident. The third objection is purely speculative and entirely unsound. If the bill goes through, it will mean that applicants will do their practicing before they get a license and accompanied by an experienced operator, rather than afterwards, when they are entitled to drive alone. "Common sense and experience refute all arguments against the bill. Its passage in addition to making for safety will remove the grossly unfair distinction which now requires the chauffeur, working for his livelihood, to pass a road test while permitting the owner and gentleman of leisure to obtain his license upon application by mail. The examinations will be held at points which have already been determined upon by the Highway Commission as the most convenient. The \$2 examination fee more than pays all expenses."

MISSIE'S WAIST SHOP

Another misses' smock \$2.50

Almost every week the misses' blouse shop brings out a new one. This smock goes over the head; it comes in plain cool blues and pinks, with stenciled sewed-on borders, 2.50.

"Lafayette," a French blouse copied for \$5

Heavy Georgette crepe in flesh color and white. No lace or embroidery. The deep collar is edged with a pleated ruffle in back and two pleated ends that slip through a Georgette crepe ring in front. Misses' new crepe de chine blouses, \$2.95.

Misses' new colored batiste blouses with white pique vestees, \$2.

Filene's—mail orders filled—Fourth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMNER-BOSTON



MRS. RIPLEY IS TO RETIRE FROM SCHOOL SYSTEM

Assistant Superintendent in Boston Department to Quit at End of School Year—Census of Alien Employees

Mrs. Ellor Carlisle Ripley, assistant superintendent of schools, was retired at her own request and placed on a pension of \$600, at a meeting of the Boston School Committee last evening. This will take effect at the end of the school year.

Reports on the employment of aliens in the public schools of Boston called for at the last meeting of the School Committee showed that 28 who had not taken steps to become citizens of the United States. Of these 16 are women in the regular day schools, one a nurse, five (women) are temporary teachers, five men are temporary teachers and one is a janitor. The superintendent asked two weeks further time to confer with teachers who have not taken first steps for naturalization papers.

The business agent was instructed to make an estimate of cost for installing oil burning devices in boiler plants of the Normal, Latin and high schools of the city.

A high school of commerce training camp was authorized on request of the headmaster, James E. Downey. This camp is expected to include about 600 boys. It is to be conducted similarly to any training camp and without expense to the city. The boys will meet after school on two or three afternoons each week, working under officers of the State militia and two or three members of the faculty. The general motive is to give a setting-up drill, marching, military field movements and such other work as can be done in neighborhood streets and vacant lots.

The Summer Review School was ordered to begin on Monday, June 25 and continue on all weekdays except holidays to Aug. 10. They are as follows: High, Roxbury High School, Malcolm D. Barrows, principal; elementary schools, South Boston, Bigelow, T. A. Lynch, principal; Charlestown, Warren, James T. Donovan, principal; city, Abraham Lincoln, Alton C. Chubbuck, principal; Dorchester, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Roger A. Powers, principal; East Boston, U. S. Grant, James A. Crowley, principal; Roxbury, Hugh O'Brien, Thomas E. Kelley, principal; Hyde Park, high school building, Raymond H. Young, principal; Roxbury, Lewis, Elmer E. Sherman, principal; West End, Washington, Edgar L. Rabb, principal.

Charles E. Stratton of the Mechanic Arts High School was granted one year's leave of absence for study and travel. Eudora E. W. Pitcher, a teacher at the Bowdoin School, was retired on a pension of \$392, after a service of 43 years and six months. The same amount of pension was granted to Eleanor F. Long for a service of 31 years and 10 months. Jane K. Daley was given a pension of \$126 for 11 years and five months of service.

Miss Helen M. Mead was appointed to do follow-up work for special class children from April 23 to Aug. 31. Farm work was authorized for special class children in place of regular class room work four days of each week, from April 23 to Oct. 31. This work will be carried on as last year at a farm in Weston for boys of the George T. Angell School.

Home gardening work was divided into two terms, the spring from April 23 to June 21 when the work will be conducted from the close of school to 5:30 o'clock on school days and all day on Saturdays and the summer term from June 22 to Sept. 8, inclusive, when the sessions will be from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5 o'clock daily. Gardening was ordered in the Elihu Greenwood, Mary Hemenway, Edward Everett, Agassiz, Robert G. Shaw, Henry L. Pierce, Sherwin, Dearborn, John Winthrop, Edmund P. Tillingham, Charles Sumner, Wells, Dillaway, Martin, Longfellow, Gilbert Stuart and Washington Alston districts. Chalean sailors now stationed at the Charlestown Navy Yard were given permission to attend the Central Evening School during the present extension term. These now number 47 and 75 more are expected.

Increases of salary were asked for by Francis J. Conlin, a junior master at the English High School, and teachers in the Compulsory Continuation School, instructors and assistant instructors in manual training. Principals were instructed to cooperate with civic organizations in impressing upon school children a sense of responsibility for growing things and an appreciation of the difference between their own property and that of others. Representatives of the John D. Phillips School were given a hearing on the proposition to organize that school as an independent school district. The committee ordered the revision of the schedule of janitors' salaries, to be made at an expense not exceeding \$300.

Mrs. Ripley, whose retirement was acted upon, entered the service of the Boston schools in 1903 as supervisor and became assistant superintendent automatically when the old board was reorganized. She is now entering upon her sixteenth year of service. She has always had charge of the domestic science work in the schools and has placed special emphasis upon making the work as vocational and practical for the average busy home as possible. She has given particular attention to reading in the last few years. Before coming to Boston Mrs. Ripley had a wide experience in school work. She was connected with normal schools, was assistant superintendent in New Haven and organized

REAL ESTATE

John J. Johnston has purchased the large plot of vacant land in Brighton recently taken over by Kenneth E. Henderson, containing 56,550 square feet with large frontages on Brainerd Road, Griggs and Gorham streets. The assessed valuation is \$25,400. It is the buyer's intention to improve the land.

Annie M. Keane has purchased an improved property at 29 and 31 Bainbridge street, Roxbury, known as the Bedford. The property is assessed at \$16,500, which includes \$2500 on the 7075 square feet of land. Joseph Tigoff was the grantor.

Aubrey G. Gibson has bought a three-story well front brick dwelling house from the Standard Real Estate Trust, situated 31 Cumberland Street next to the railroad, assessed for \$9500 including \$3600 carried on the 1940 square feet of land.

JAMAICA PLAIN SALE

The estate at 11 Evergreen Street, Jamaica Plain, has been sold. The property consists of a frame dwelling and 6900 square feet of land. The grantor is Gustav Heim, and the purchaser, Elsie A. Foster, bought for her own occupancy. The estate is taxed for \$5000. Robert T. Fowler was the broker.

CHARLESTOWN AND HYDE PARK

Papers have gone to record from Anna Jaranian et al. to Mary A. Donovan, buyer of the premises at 39 Monument Avenue near Warren Street, Charlestown. The property consists of a 3½-story brick house and lot of land containing 1040 square feet. All valued at \$4700 and \$1200 of the amount is land value.

A parcel in Hyde Park has been sold by Grace M. Lovejoy to Carrie E. Field. It consists of a frame dwelling house and stable, together with 14,800 square feet of land at 19 Greenwood Avenue, taxed on a valuation of \$4200, and the land carries \$1500 of it.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO APRIL 11	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
1917.	\$45,387,000	\$46,892,000	\$38,239,000	\$43,407,000	\$37,811,000	\$45,860,000	\$36,776,000	\$37,703,000	\$38,627,000
1916.	\$46,892,000	\$38,239,000	\$43,407,000	\$37,811,000	\$45,860,000	\$36,776,000	\$37,703,000	\$38,627,000	
1915.	\$38,239,000	\$43,407,000	\$37,811,000	\$45,860,000	\$36,776,000	\$37,703,000	\$38,627,000		
1914.	\$43,407,000	\$37,811,000	\$45,860,000	\$36,776,000	\$37,703,000	\$38,627,000			
1913.	\$37,811,000	\$45,860,000	\$36,776,000	\$37,703,000	\$38,627,000				
1912.	\$45,860,000	\$36,776,000	\$37,703,000	\$38,627,000					
1911.	\$36,776,000	\$37,703,000	\$38,627,000						
1910.	\$37,703,000	\$38,627,000							
1909.	\$38,627,000								

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

St. Botolph St. 8-10, and Irvington St. 18-20, Ward 7; Wilson & Tomlinson; brick garage.
East Eighth St. 672, Ward 10—David Nagle, F. W. Montgomery; brick garage.
Saratoga St. 960, ward 1; Julia Gabrielson, G. R. Morrissey; brick garage.
Maverick Sq. 44, Ward 2; E. L. Sturtevant, James T. Ball; alter stores and offices.

MANY RAILWAY BILLS DISPOSED OF

The legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs makes the following reports:

Leave to withdraw on the petition of William J. McDonald that the Boston Elevated Railway Company be authorized to collect six-cent fares and to provide for the application of the increased revenue.

Leave to withdraw on the petition of the Harvard Improvement Association and others for an extension of the Washington street tunnel to Grove Hall.

No further legislation necessary on the special report of the Boston Transit Commission relative to the construction of a subway from the present terminal of the Dorchester tunnel at Andrew Square to Uphams Corner.

Reference to the next General Court on the report of the Boston Transit Commission relative to the construction of an elevated railway structure at the corner of Charles and Levee streets in the city of Boston.

Reference to the next General Court on the petition of Charles S. Lawler for the construction of a tunnel from Andrew Square to Uphams Corner.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Simmons College seniors start today for a week-end house party at Rockledge Hotel, Nahant. Honorary members elected to the freshman class from the faculty are President Henry Lefavour, Dr. Charles Underwood, Miss Marguerite Schaler and Miss Lucia Briggs. Misses Katherine Rock and Marjorie McLane have been appointed chairmen of the committees for the party to be given at the dormitories by the sophomores and freshmen tomorrow. Prizes for the literary contest held by the Persimmons, the college magazine, have been awarded to Helen von Kolnitz for the poem and to Miss Mary Hatch for the personal essay and second best poem. The Persimmons has offered \$10 for plans for making the last number a special feature sheet.

NO HARVARD CLASS REUNION

The class of 1914 Harvard University announces that its triennial reunion has been given up on account of the war. Instead contributions are being received for an ambulance to be donated to the Allies.

SENATOR WELLS THE GUEST

Almost the entire membership of the Massachusetts Senate was present last evening at the annual dinner of the Senate in honor of its president, Henry G. Wells, at the Copley Square Hotel.

GERMAN CREWS MAY SEEK LAND FOR GARDENING

Immigration Authorities Expect Officers and Men Detained at Deer Island to Ask Permission to Grow Vegetables

It is expected by the immigration authorities in Boston that German and Austrian officers and crews from the ships which have been seized in Boston Harbor by the United States Government, will request permission to grow gardens on Deer Island where they are now detained. In view of the fact that many of the officers and seamen had garden plots and flower boxes on board the seven vessels during the last two summers, it is believed that the men will ask the proper authorities for some sort of gardening work on the island when the proper time arrives.

The disposition of the 285 Germans and Austrians at Deer Island to occupy their time was shown yesterday when they asked the officials at Deer Island if they might not be allowed to take care of the women's prison where they are quartered. The prison was especially prepared for the men by the city authorities, but yesterday the men worked almost all day in polishing and rubbing up the furniture and other furnishings.

Orders received from Washington yesterday directed the immigration authorities in Boston to provide separate rooms and tables for the officers, and to furnish them with better food than the seamen, but this action had already been taken by the immigration officials in anticipation of the Washington communication.

According to the orders from Washington, the status of the men was defined as "debarred aliens unable to be deported under existing conditions." The immigration officers were also instructed to give all the men such treatment as would be accorded to first-class passengers arriving in Boston who were debarred from landing.

The immigration officials in Boston say that there is no clause in the present law under which the men are detained that could be used to compel the men to work unless they volunteered. In normal times immigrants with the status of the Germans and Austrians would be detained at the immigration station at the expense of the steamship company which brought them to port.

Inasmuch as a state of war exists between the United States and Germany and in view of the seizure of the seven vessels on which the men arrived by the Government, the immigration authorities declare that the Federal Government must bear the expense of caring for the men. This expense amounts to 50 cents a day per man or \$142.50 a day for the detained men on the island.

With the strong possibility of the detained men desiring some form of employment of their own accord, it is thought that they will request garden space on the island property which belongs to the city of Boston. The Germans and Austrians have intimated no intentions of making such request, but the probability of the request being made is based on the known disposition of the men for something to do.

The members of the Massachusetts National Guard who are on duty at Deer Island have been provided with quarters in rooms selected by the company officers. The rooms have been equipped with three militia cots each, so that the guardsmen are provided with comfortable quarters.

Henry J. Skeffington, immigration commissioner in Boston, today conferred with Dr. S. B. Grubbs, who has charge of the quarantine station at Long Island, in regard to the possible accommodations for all the Germans and Austrians on Gallups Island in case it should be necessary to transfer them from Deer Island, it is understood.

Representatives of the North-German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship companies have asked David B. Shaw, penal institutions commissioner of Boston, for permission to send delicacies and similar supplies to the men detained at Deer Island. This permission has been granted by Commissioner Shaw, as he has charge of supplying the men with food at present. The extra supplies will be forwarded on the city's boat Monitor to Capt. John D. Murphy, who is in command of the National Guards on Deer Island.

Recruiting Records

Navy Announces That 210 Men Have Enlisted in Week

Recruiting records were announced today at the Army and Navy stations in Boston. At the Marine Corps station the chief topic of conversation today was the armored motor car that is on its way to Boston from New York. This car is of a new type recently adopted for use by the marines and carries a machine gun. The car on its arrival in Boston will be used as an exhibit to help get recruits for the Marine Corps.

The Navy record, announced this morning, was 210 recruits for the week ending Thursday night. This is believed to be the best week's work ever done by any recruiting station in any branch of the United States service. It marks the highest figures for a week's recruiting in Boston. The Army's record was for yesterday, when 21 recruits were accepted.

No man with a court probationary sentence hanging over him is wanted in the Navy, it was said today at the naval recruiting station, following a

report that a Greater Boston judge had recently placed a man on probation, provided he would agree to enlist in the Navy. Men who have bought their discharge from the Navy can now reenlist without going through any red tape in Washington. All that is needed is to appear at any naval recruiting station and ask to be taken back into the service.

Posters saying, "Enlist in the Army for the war only," are soon to make their appearance in Boston. Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been asked to nominate two members of the senior class for appointment as provisional second lieutenants in the Marine Corps. Eight such officers are wanted at the Boston station for the Marine Corps Reserve. One was enrolled today. A Navy League center has been opened by Mr. C. W. McDermott at 1318 Beacon Street, Brookline.

Food Raising Is Urged

Boston Chamber of Commerce Issues 25,000 Circulars to Farmers

Farmers of New England are urged to cultivate their land to its utmost by about 25,000 posters printed and distributed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Distribution work starts today and practically all of the central buildings where land-owners and farmers congregate are to be posted with these. The poster reads:

"Farmers, your country needs you. Grow more stable foodstuffs than ever before for next winter."

"In New England, where threshing machines are available, grow rye, barley, oats and spring and winter wheat."

"In Central and Southern New England raise all the flint field corn which can be produced."

"All over New England grow peas, beans, onions, potatoes, parsnips, carrots, cabbage and similar crops. All of which can be dried or stored for greater part of the winter. For full information apply to your county farm bureau for the committee on agriculture."

In addition to the posting of them in railroad stations, post offices and regular public buildings, the chamber is planning to ask the thousands of traveling salesmen going from Boston to take some of these sheets with them and post them all stores in New England which they visit.

Farmers Urged to Farm

Ways to meet the increasing cost of food production were discussed today at a meeting of county agents of farm bureaus at the office of Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, in the State House. Making the farmer realize that it is his patriotic duty to stay on the farm and raise crops during the war is one of the chief problems to be met in connection with food production, according to the county agents.

Neighbors of farmers should unite in giving him their moral support in staying on the farm instead of making him feel that his duty is to enlist. Increased acreage this year is a patriotic duty, say the county agents, and they have several plans on foot to achieve this end. High school boys are relied upon to help solve the labor problem involved in increased acreage.

SHIPPING NEWS

Norwegian interests now own the American-Hawaiian line steamer Honolulu, which is tied up at Mystic docks. The vessel is known as the Thorvald Halvorsen, and was sold for \$1,500,000 to present owners last October. The boat was built at Sparrows Point, Mo., in 1910 especially for the service of the American-Hawaiian line between San Francisco and Honolulu. The vessel has 50 staterooms and accommodations for 100 cabin passengers.

Less than one-third as much fresh groundfish was landed at the Boston Fish Pier during the week ending last Thursday than during the corresponding period of 1916, according to statistics from the Boston Fish Bureau today. They show 19 vessels with 875,620 pounds of fish this year as compared with 48 vessels with 3,198,590 pounds last year.

Repairs will be made to the American steamer Berwind, Captain Lamb, before that vessel leaves port. The vessel's cargo consisted of 26,700 bags of sugar, equivalent to 8,544,000 pounds.

Groundfish arrivals at South Boston today were: Schooners W. H. Moody 12,600 pounds, Joseph P. Mesquita 108,000 and Dorothy B. with 20,000 pounds. The trip of the steamer Billow, 137,500 pounds, which was brought in late Thursday, was sold today. Arrival of the Billow tied up another trawler in port owing to the strike. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$7.50 to \$8.50, steak cod \$9.50 to \$11.50, market cod \$5 to \$8 and pollock \$7.25 to \$9.75.

There were no arrivals at Gloucester today, but a few of the gill netting fleet put to sea, despite the strike, and are expected to haul nets for tomorrow's market.

Several vessels have been manned by Portuguese crews and started on fishing trips in the haddock fisheries, the number including: Schooners H. L. Marshall, Ralph Brown, Mary F. Sears, Elsie G. Silva, Mary W. Sinnott, Mary De Costa, J. M. Marshall, Albert W. Black and Edith Silveira.

"MUSICAL PREPAREDNESS" Mrs. Evelyn Fletcher-Copp lectured at Highland Avenue Congregational Church, Somerville, last night, on "Musical Preparedness." The expression of intelligence seen in every other field in this country ought also to be extended to music, Mrs. Copp noted, and the way to do this best, she had found, was to teach the children to express themselves musically rather than somebody else. She drew an analogy between the delight with which a child learns to read and the joy he ought to feel regarding music.

PAPER MAKERS ARE INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

Federal Action Charges Restraint of Trade by Manufacturers—Bench Warrants Issued and Bail Has Been Fixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charged with controlling 55 per cent of the news print paper production of the country and using their power in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman antitrust law, six paper manufacturers and a banker prominent in finance news print paper companies were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury here.

Five of the manufacturers constitute the executive committee of the News Print Paper Manufacturers Association, whose secretary, George F. Steele, the indictment says, was not named as a defendant in view of the fact that he appeared as a witness before the grand jury.

The men indicted are George H. Mead, Philip E. Dodge, Edward Backus, George Chahoon Jr., G. H. P. Gould, Frank J. Sensenbrenner and Alexander Smith, a Chicago broker.

Mr. Mead is chairman of the executive committee of the News Print Paper Manufacturers Association and president of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, the Lake Superior Paper Company and of the G. H. Mead Company of Dayton, O. The concerns of which Mr. Mead is president or of which the G. H. Mead Company is selling agent, have a daily output of approximately 670 tons of news print paper, it is alleged.

Mr. Dodge is president of the International Paper Company, with a daily production of 1300 tons and an unused capacity of 500 tons more.

Mr. Backus is president of the Minnesota & Ontario Power Company, and the Ft. Frances Pulp & Paper Company, with a capacity of 350 tons.

Mr. Chahoon is president of the Laurentide Company and manager of the Canada Export Paper Company, a selling company alleged to control the sales between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, with an aggregate output of 600 tons a day.

Mr. Gould is president of the Gould Paper Company, the Donnanona Paper Company and formerly of the St. Regis Paper Company, controlling an output of 330 tons a day.

Mr. Sensenbrenner is vice-president of the Kimberly-Clark Company, said to control an output of 81 tons daily and facilities for 145 tons more.

Mr. Smith is described as a "leading banker in the United States in the flotation and sale of the securities of news print manufacturing companies," interested largely in the Minnesota & Ontario Power Company, the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, the Lake Superior Pulp & Paper Company and the Abitibi Power & Paper Company.

All but the last two are members of the News Print Manufacturers Association executive committee. Bench warrants for the defendants were issued and bail fixed at \$5000.

The investigation, it was stated by Bainbridge Colby, who served as special assistant to the United States Attorney-General in coalition with Mark Hyman, Assistant Attorney-General, was undertaken by the Department of Justice in February "at the request of the Federal Trade Commission." Subsequently the commission and the manufacturers reached an agreement in respect to prices.

"The Federal Trade Commission in its preliminary report to Congress declared that there existed in the news print industry a combination in restraint of trade, and that while there was no actual shortage in news print paper, a very delicate equilibrium between the available supply and the demand had been brought about artificially in the trade," Mr. Colby said.

"The grand jury, as the result of its independent investigation, has in effect reached the same conclusion, and has indicted the men whom it regards as responsible for these conditions, brought about, in its opinion, through a violation of the Federal antitrust laws. The grand jury has charged specifically the individuals regarded as the originators and directors of the alleged illegal combination and conspiracy."

Price-Fixing Agreement

Paper Men Threatened to Withdraw if Indictments Were Brought

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Indictment of news print paper manufacturers in New York by a Federal Grand Jury on charge of antitrust law violations gave Federal Trade Commission members concern over its possible effect on the plan proposed by the manufacturers under which the trade commission would fix paper prices.

The manufacturers, it is understood, had threatened to withdraw from the price-fixing agreement if indictments came from the investigation by the Department of Justice. Their proposal was made to the trade commission after the commission had turned over to the justice department evidence it had gathered pointing to violations of the law by the manufacturers in setting high prices under an alleged combination.

Officers of both the justice department and the trade commission have declared no inducements of immunity were held out to the manufacturers as a reward for their offering to put the marketing of their product into the hands of the trade commission at prices to be set by the commission.

RECRUITING BY ALLIES EXPECTED IN UNITED STATES

Great Britain May Be Allowed to Campaign Among Her Own People Under War Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the important features of the participation of the United States in the war, from the standpoint of the Administration, is contained in the Webb bill under the terms of which the Allied nations will be permitted to recruit their nationals in this country. It was explained at the State Department this morning that the British Government has no reservists such as France possesses and this bill will enable the United Kingdom to get a larger number of men than they would otherwise.

In the discussion it was brought out that the question of dual citizenship of German-Americans had settled itself largely by the break. It was said so that it was possible for German naturalized citizens up to the time of the break, under the German dual citizenship law, to go before a German consul and formally denounce his United States allegiance.

It is impossible for them to do this now for the reason that all the German consuls have been sent to Germany.

Partial success has met the efforts of free-speech advocates who appeared before the House Judiciary Committee to demand that nothing be included in the Webb Espionage Bill, which that committee will soon report to the House, to curb honest criticism. It has been stated by committee members that certain prohibitions in the bill will be modified and its terms made more specific so that citizens will not be deprived of reasonable free speech. Miss Jane Addams, John Reed, Gilbert E. Roe and others appeared before the committee yesterday to urge these changes.

Pier Guard Is Doubled

Extra Precautions Taken at Receiving Station Since Report of Plot

Officials at Commonwealth Pier admitted this morning that guards have been doubled inside and outside the pier, because of a plot to wreck the pier overheard by a telephone girl. Civilians in the vicinity of the pier are kept on the move by guards with loaded rifles. A close watch is being kept of all approaches to the pier and power house that provides light and heat for the pier, part of which is being used as a naval receiving station.

Bluejackets from the U. S. S. Georgia which has been acting as a receiving ship at the Charlestown Navy Yard, are being transferred this afternoon to Commonwealth Pier, in the expectation that the Georgia, together with other ships now at the Navy Yard, will leave soon for active duty. Men at Commonwealth Pier this morning were examined as to their physical fitness, and the percentage of rejections was small, being about 10 per cent.

Naval militiamen, as fast as they are accepted as fit, are being reassigned for duty at the Navy Yard. Officers of the Naval Militia have been relieved of duty at the pier in order that they may devote their time to taking examinations qualifying them for active duty as part of the flotilla. Consequently, a requisition for line officers has been made by the commanding officer at the pier so that the drilling of the bluejackets may be uninterrupted. Today was wash day at Commonwealth Pier and a busy morning was spent by the men.

The plot to wreck the pier that has occasioned the doubling of the guard was overheard by a telephone operator working at a private branch. She cut in on a line and heard two men talking in German of a plan to blow up the structure of the pier with a bomb. The young woman communicated with officials of the telephone company who in turn got in touch with the police and the naval authorities.

The efficiency of the coast patrol was shown today in the prompt manner the steamer, D. W. Luckenbach, which went ashore on Bearse's Shoal, off Cape Cod, yesterday, was got afloat again. Wireless messages yesterday called boats on patrol duty to the rescue, and the D. W. Luckenbach was off the shoal today with almost no damage.

Rumors of loose mines floating in Boston Harbor were rife in some circles along the water front yesterday and today. Officers at the Navy Yard explained today that the only ground for such rumors was that an empty mine case used as a buoy by the mine sweeper got loose from its moorings yesterday and went aground on Spectacle Island. It was later picked up by the mine sweeper.

Ensigns for the Naval Reserve are to be trained at an officers school that it is expected will be opened soon at the Corinthian Yacht Club at Marblehead under Commodore James P. Parker of the Massachusetts Naval Militia. A course of about three months is planned, and at the expiration of that time some of the ensigns will be assigned to active duty. At present about 25 apprentice seamen in the Naval Reserve are being assigned to duty each day.

Another reason why naval militiamen are being transferred to Commonwealth Pier from the U. S. S. Georgia, in addition to the fact that the ships at the Navy Yard are expected to go on active duty at any time, is that the recruiting campaign for bluejackets for the Georgia has been so successful that the room is needed for men who have enlisted for service on the Georgia. The Georgia itself probably will not leave the Navy Yard for some time.

Permission from Washington is sought by Capt. George H. Manks of

the Massachusetts Naval Militia Marine Company now on patrol and guard duty at the Navy Yard, to recruit the company to its war strength of 120 men. The company now has two officers and 85 men, and is doing nearly all of the guard duty at the yard. All but a small detachment of the regular marines have been assigned to duty outside the yard because of the efficiency of Captain Manks' company.

Naval Militia marines from Providence, R. I., who have been drilling at the Navy Yard this week, will go on guard duty at the yard for the first time tonight. Twenty marines from the yard will go to Leominster tonight to assist in drilling the newly organized company there of Naval Militia marines. Captain Manks is to speak tonight in behalf of Marine Corps recruiting at a meeting of Roger Wolcott Camp of Spanish War Veterans in Roxbury.

MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE ADVANCES MERRIMACK BILL

Without a word of debate the Massachusetts House today gave a second reading to the bill appropriating \$3,500,000 to make the Merrimack River navigable from the

TOPICS NAMED FOR CONVENTION ON CONSTITUTION

Responses to Circular Letters Sent Out by Commission Indicate Desire for Consideration of Wide Range of Subjects

The topics proposed for consideration by the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention and the recommendations regarding information to be prepared in advance for use by the convention delegates, received by the Commission on the Constitutional Convention in response to circular letters sent to civic organizations and candidates for delegate to the convention, have been offered for publication in The Christian Science Monitor. The commission has already stated publicly that it "has nothing to do with sentiment or opinion concerning any of the subjects which may come before the convention," and the topics set forth below are given simply as proposed by the 113 persons from whom responses to the circular letters were received.

With regard to the information which it will prepare for use by the convention, the commission has adopted a rule that "only official data shall be used, that expressions of opinion shall be completely eliminated and that each investigator shall include with his work a list of the authorities, reports, etc., which he has consulted."

The commission, appointed by Governor McCall in accordance with an act of the Legislature, consists of Prof. William B. Munro of Harvard, chairman; Lawrence B. Evans, former professor of history and public law at Tufts College, and former State Senator Roger Sherman Hoar of Concord. Chairman Munro is an authority on municipal government, which is his specialty at Harvard. A native of Canada, he is the author of numerous books having to do with Canadian history, and with the methods and theories of municipal government in Europe and in the United States. He was graduated and received his master's degree at Queen's College, Canada, and received the title of Ph. D. at Harvard in 1901. Study at these two institutions was supplemented by courses at the universities of Edinburgh and Berlin.

The topics proposed to the Commission on the Constitutional Convention have been grouped below, for convenience, in three classes, namely: Proposals for specific changes in or additions to the Constitution, general subjects for consideration by the convention and recommendations to the commission as to data to be prepared by it for use by the Convention.

Specific changes or additions proposed are:

- Prohibition.
- Equal suffrage.
- Anti-sectarian amendment.
- Initiative and referendum.
- Executive budget.
- Single legislative chamber.
- Recall of judges.
- Abolition of capital punishment.
- Abolition of council.
- Short ballot.
- Biennial elections.
- Biennial sessions of the Legislature.
- Regulation or ownership of public utilities.
- Power to municipalities to deal in necessities.
- Home rule for cities and towns.
- Age pensions and health insurance.
- Election of judges.
- Compulsory voting.
- Proportional representation.
- Graduated income tax.
- Single tax.
- Voting by mail.
- Abolition of county government.
- Prevention of a gerrymander in redistricting the State into representative districts.
- Two hundred and forty districts with a single representative each.
- Abolition of veto power of the Governor.
- Abolition of power of judges to declare laws unconstitutional.
- Assumption by the State of election expenses, and publication of election information.
- Abolition of power of confirmation of executive appointments.
- Making the Lieutenant-Governor the presiding officer of the Senate.
- Recall of judicial decisions.
- Trial by jury in contempt cases.
- Making amendment of the Constitution easier.
- A State labor exchange.
- Compensation for occupational diseases.
- Provisions for a legislative drafting bureau.
- State election to be held Monday instead of Tuesday, to permit absentee voting.
- Exemption from taxation of homesteads of less than \$2500 in towns of less than 2500 population.
- Local option in taxation.
- Tax exempt property.
- Making the council an appointed body.
- State ownership of cold storage plants.
- Creation of the office of public defender, to protect the rights of the individual.
- Compulsory military training.
- A central State department of municipal affairs.
- Districting of cities according to use and bulk of buildings; broadening and defining of police power.
- Compulsory city planning.
- Cabinet government.
- The homestead amendment.
- Regulation of the prices of the necessities of life.
- Compulsory civil service.
- Recall of all public officers.
- Limitation of corporate franchises.
- Chartering of public franchises.
- Limiting right of appeal.



Prof. William Bennett Munro

Authority to judges to simplify rules, etc.

Creation of legislative adviser on legislation.

State banks for savings and checking accounts.

Prohibition of manipulation and gambling in necessities.

State constabulary.

Referendum on bond issues.

Challenging of judges.

Relieving the militia from strike duty.

Abolition of commissions and establishment of their administrative boards.

Regulation of billboards.

Power of the State to regulate wages, prices, dividends and hours.

One day's rest in seven.

A referendum on all franchise grants.

Commission government for towns.

General subjects for consideration by the convention in the proposed revision of the constitution are:

Government ownership of railroads, street railways, coal mines and gas.

Extension of educational facilities.

State employment.

Hours of labor and wages.

Reorganization of the judiciary system and procedure.

Taxation.

Military and naval affairs.

Change in the term of State and county officers.

Tenure of judges.

Local option.

Municipal ownership.

Limited term for the Legislature.

Prison reform.

Vocational education.

State preparation against war.

Poll taxes.

Daylight saving.

Relation of the executive to the Legislature.

(a) Veto of items in appropriation bills.

(b) Veto of items in other bills.

(c) Right of veto for executive recommendations, e. g. Illinois.

Amount invested in the liquor business in Massachusetts and cost of maintenance of criminal institutions and almshouses.

History and status of the county.

Bibliography, not elaborate, but showing books to be found in all city public libraries (or should be there) which the average member of the convention might well read, to familiarize himself with present-day problems in political science that are likely to confront the convention.

Monograph on methods of ratifying executive nominations, and results of various systems.

Monograph on having contested election cases determined by the courts.

Operation of the Colorado law (1909) by which State appropriates for campaign expenses. (See Courtwright's Colorado Statutes, 2401-A.)

Monograph on present powers of the Legislature in social welfare matters, abstract of court decisions, etc.

Monograph on the budget system by Hanford.

Operation of the Alabama veto system. (Governor may send back bill with suggestions of change which may be made by majority vote.)

California opinions on working of split-session plan.

In states having biennial regular sessions, statistics of special sessions over a considerable period of years.

Opinions from the Canadian provinces having single legislative chambers.

Opinions of judges and county attorneys in states having less-than-unanimous verdicts.

Results of non-partisan election law in Minnesota (1912).

Statistics of reelected legislators sitting in latest legislatures biennially chosen.

English system of administrative boards and provisional orders.

Apportionment of the Legislature in this and other states.

Quebec laws on sectarian appropriations.

Non-technical statement of legal questions.

Analyze bills before 1916 Legislature, not only for division into

(a) General.

(b) Private, local and special, but also

(c) Bills that would and

(d) Bills that would not in England have been handled by administrative boards and provisional orders.

An edition of the Constitution as it is in force.

A digest of Supreme Court interpretations of the Constitution.

A digest of all statutes referring to county government.

(d) Bills that would not in England have been handled by administrative boards and provisional orders.

An edition of the Constitution as it is in force.

A digest of Supreme Court interpretations of the Constitution.

A digest of all statutes referring to county government.

Uniform municipal codes of England, France and Germany.

Biographical sketches of delegates.

Recommendations regarding data which was believed to be essential or helpful to the delegates in considering a revision of the Constitution follow:

Survey of the State Government as was done in New York. ("Government of the State of New York, a survey of its organization and conventions, 1914"). The Constitution and Government of the State of New York, 1914; reform of State administration as investigated by commissions in Nebraska, Illinois, Minnesota, Connecticut, New Jersey and Ohio.

Information from clerks of courts as to the number of civil and criminal cases disposed of by trial, and otherwise than by trial, and the number of days occupied by jury trials, and the number of days occupied by trials without jury, during the past year.

Changes in the constitutions of other states.

Reformed judicial procedure of England and Germany.

Land value and taxation in the British Empire, Germany, and the United States.

Bibliography of recent works on convention making, and on the referendum and the initiative.

Relation of church and State outlined in this and other State constitutions.

Tabulation of the duties of Massachusetts' county commissioners.

Powers and procedure of constitutional conventions.

Workings of the Public Opinion Act. Gubernatorial inaugurations of 1917.

Digest of constitutional questions passed upon by the Massachusetts Supreme Court, either in decisions or opinions, arranged in the digest under the articles and sections of the Constitution to which they relate.

New State constitutions whether adopted or not in the last 10 years.

History of our Constitution.

Provisions in all the State constitutions relating to taxation and to the executive budget; also municipal history of Australia, New Zealand and Switzerland.

Workers' compensation in Europe.

Workers' pension acts of other states and countries.

Constitutional conventions of other states.

Much correspondence has been undertaken by the commission in the endeavor to obtain the very latest information and data concerning the acts of other States which may be expected to be debated in the coming convention in this State.

The Massachusetts Constitutional Convention is due to meet at the State House, Wednesday June 6. The 320 delegates will be chosen by popular vote at a special session to be held May 1.

BOSTON & MAINE BILL HEARING DATE

CONCORD, N. H.—The bill carrying with it the so-called directors' plan for reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad has been passed by the House of Representatives without a roll call.

An amendment giving the Public Service Commission authority to review reorganization expenses was adopted. It now goes to the Senate.

The Senate received the Boston & Maine reorganization bill yesterday afternoon and referred it to the Committee of the Whole for hearing next Tuesday at 2 p. m.

BOSTON PROOFREADERS

The Boston Proofreaders Association met at the Colonial House on Newbury Street last evening. Miss L. Mabel Stone presided and Mrs. J. Lovell Little spoke on special aid. At the June meeting the members will be the guests of Mrs. Myra B. Lord at her home in Newton.

FRENCH RECALL FRATERNITY WITH UNITED STATES

Commander-in-Chief Nivelle Exchanges Greetings With Head of United States Army

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The reunion of the French and American arms is greeted by recalling a military fraternity sealed by Lafayette and Rochambeau in telegrams exchanged between General Nivelle, the French Commander-in-Chief, and Maj.-Gen. H. L. Scott, Chief-of-Staff of the United States Army, and made public by the War Department. The messages follow:

"Paris, April 8, 1917.

"To the chief of the American general staff:

"The French Army has heard with the deepest emotion the noble and moving words addressed by President Wilson to the American Congress.

"Her joy is immense on hearing that Congress has decided on war with Germany. She recalls the souvenir of military fraternity sealed more than a century ago by Lafayette and Rochambeau on American soil, and which will be made still tighter on the battlefields of Europe.

"She salutes the star spangled banner which she will be happy and proud to see floating soon near her flag for the triumph of right and civilization.

"The French general commanding in chief sends to the American general commanding in chief the expression of his cordial welcome and entire devotion.

"GEN. NIVELLE."

"Washington, April 12, 1917.

"General Nivelle, Commander-in-Chief of French Army, Paris, France:

"It was with profound satisfaction that your cable message of April 8 was read announcing the enthusiastic reception by the French Army of news of the acts of the President and Congress of the United States declaring the existence of a state of war with Germany.

"The memory of Lafayette and Rochambeau forms one of the most cherished traditions for the American people, and the Army of the United States is eager to take its place side by side with the armies of France and her allies now fighting so nobly for democracy and the liberty of the world.

"The American Army sends you its thanks and fully reciprocates the feeling of fraternity expressed by the French Army in so gracious a manner through its commander-in-chief.

"H. L. SCOTT,

"Major-General United States Army, Chief of Staff."

NOMINATIONS FOR HARVARD BOARD

Nominations for overseers to Harvard University which have been made by the special committee of the Harvard Alumni Association include among others: Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood '84, U. S. A.; Henry W. Keyes '87, Governor of New Hampshire; George Rublee '90, member of the Federal Trade Commission; Franklin D. Roosevelt '04, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy; Francis J. Swayze '79, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey; Arthur Woods '92, Police Commissioner of New York City.

The nomination of Major-General Wood, an alumnus of one of the Harvard graduate schools, is considered in keeping with the recent action in conferring upon the alumni of the graduate schools the same privileges in regard to college and alumni affairs as have been exercised by the graduates of the college. Five of the nominees will be chosen for terms of six years on commencement day and the other nominations are as follows:

John W. Elliott '74, Boston; Henry O. Taylor '78, New York; Charles A. Coolidge '81, Boston; Charles P. Curtis '83, Boston; Robert P. Perkins '84, New York; Philip M. Rhinelander '91, Philadelphia; David A. Ellis '94, Boston; Jerome D. Greene '96, New York; John L. O'Brien '96, Buffalo; Robert H. Stevenson Jr. '97, Boston; Henry S. Stevenson '99, Concord, Mass.; Samuel S. Drury '01, Concord, N. H.; Barrett Wendell Jr. '02, Boston.

BILL FOR GOVERNMENT RAILROAD CONTROL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By the terms of a bill drawn at the request of the President, which will be introduced by Representative Adamson, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the President is given unlimited power to take possession of the railroads and the telephone and telegraph lines of the country, to direct their operation and "to draft into the military service of the United States and to place under military control any and all of the officers, agents and employees of the railroad, telephone or telegraph companies whose lines are so taken into possession."

The President, under the bill, may exercise the power in case of actual or threatened war, insurrection or invasion, or whenever the transportation of troops or the public safety require it.

A few weeks of an experience of this kind will enable you to have a better idea of this wonderful Western country and the horseback riding, picnicking, tramping and camping will help you to get acquainted with yourself.

Let me plan with you and help you determine just what to do, and explain to you how easy it is to accomplish in these days of perfect train service. Make use of me—that's what I'm here for.

Alex. Stocks, New England Pass. Agt., C. & Q. R. Co., 204 Washington St., Boston. Phone Main 4387.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HOUSE PASSES B. & M. MEASURE

Favorable Action on the Rehabilitation Bill Advances Another Step the Reorganization Plans Recently Announced

Reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad was advanced yesterday in the passage of the rehabilitation bill by the lower branch of the New Hampshire Legislature. The bill went through with less opposition than anticipated in view of the active campaign against it, waged by Judge James W. Remick and the trustees of the Pearson estate. The measure will come up in the New Hampshire Senate on Tuesday when it will be considered in a committee of the whole. It is understood that Governor Keyes stands ready to sign the bill.

Supporters of the reorganization plan regarded the attitude of the New Hampshire Legislature with great interest, as it was recognized that if the plan failed in that body this year, the work of rehabilitating the road would be delayed until the Legislature of that State met again in 1919. Boston bankers are now confident the bill will pass the New Hampshire Senate, and with the measure on the statute books and similar bills enacted in Maine and Massachusetts, they feel the end of the receivership of the road is in sight.

In the meantime, the opponents of the present reorganization plan, principally the minority stockholders, have not given up the contest against the plan, especially the provisions for a \$30 assessment on the common stock, the recognition of the claim of the Hampden railroad against the Boston & Maine, and the alleged heavy underwriting charges for the benefit of Boston and New York bankers.

They recognize that the contest is practically over in New Hampshire, but there is still a chance that the Hampden railroad episode may be a subject of investigation by the Massachusetts Legislature and that the section in the reorganization measures in Maine and Massachusetts relating to that road may be stricken out or at least modified.

Those opponents to the reorganization plan cannot understand how there can be any settlement of the Hampden railroad claim until the complete history of the building of the road, including a clear statement as to what person or persons benefited in the construction of a 15-mile line, at a cost of over \$4,000,000 or nearly \$300,000 a mile is made public. They also want an investigation of the Hampden Railroad, either by a legislative committee or the courts, before the Boston & Maine is finally committed to any plan for the payment of \$3,000,000 in new stock to the backers of this line.

It is recalled that the Railroad Commission of Massachusetts and its successor, the Public Service Commission, authorized the building of the road, and validated an issue of bonds and stocks, but it is also pointed out that George W. Anderson, now United States Attorney for Massachusetts, as a member of the Public Service Commission filed a minority report on the Hampden Railroad in which he charged fraud in connection with the building of the road, not only on the stockholders of the Boston & Maine but on the public which, if the company is ever operated, must pay rates over a line of property, for the construction of which, it is charged, there never was any demand.

The question of a special investigation of the Hampden Railroad by a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature comes up shortly before the House Ways and Means Committee for hearing.

BRITISH CHARITABLE SOCIETY

The seventh annual party of the British Charitable Society was held at the Hotel Somerset last night with more than 800 persons present. Among the guests were Mayor Curley, British Consul-General Leay, First Vice-Consul Grant and Second Vice-Consul Masson and the officers of several Irish, Scottish and Canadian clubs in the city.

Your Family Can Spend a Delightful Vacation at Moderate Cost on a Western Mountain Ranch

For outdoors and a good time there is nothing like a taste of real ranch life in Wyoming.

Lots of people are doing it now-days, and many ranchers are prepared to take in summer boarders, make them comfortable, and give them thoroughly good, wholesome things to eat.

Why don't you take the family and spend a vacation on one of these Western ranches? We know the reliable ones and will gladly tell you of a number from which to choose, with their facilities and prices.

A few weeks of an experience of this kind will enable you to have a better idea of this wonderful Western country and the horseback riding, picnicking, tramping and camping will help you to get acquainted with yourself.

Let me plan with you and help you determine just what to do, and explain to you how easy it is to accomplish in these days of perfect train service. Make use of me—that's what I'm here for.

Alex. Stocks, New England Pass. Agt., C. & Q. R. Co., 204 Washington St., Boston. Phone Main 4387.

LAMPOR SHOT LINE

SOUTH AMERICA

REGULAR SAILINGS

Company of S. S. Co., 204 Washington St., Boston. Phone Main 4387.

UNIFORM PUBLIC SERVICE CHARGES BILL SUBSTITUTED

Representative Martin of Hyde Park Wins Victory Against an Adverse Report

Uniform charges in all parts of a city are required of public service corporations in a new bill introduced by Representative Robert B. Martin of the Hyde Park district of Boston and substituted on his motion for an adverse committee report on a similar measure in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. While it is a general bill, it will, if enacted, be particularly applicable, Mr. Martin believes, to the gas and electric transportation conditions in Boston.

Attention was called to the 10-cent fare charged by the Boston Elevated for transportation into Hyde Park from the center of the city, whereas five cents only is charged to more remote points outside the city limits. Residents on one side of certain streets in Hyde Park were said to be paying 80 cents for gas while their neighbors across the street were paying \$1.15. Although their respective gas bills came from different companies, this was regarded by Mr. Martin as "a distinction without a difference" because of the close association of the gas companies in Massachusetts.

As close voting as can be recalled in the Legislature for several years has characterized the progress of the Martin bill to the present time. Coming into the House from committee with an adverse report, it was apparently defeated on a tie vote of 47 to 47, and the petitioner subsequently failed to get a roll call by a single vote. The following day this adverse action was reconsidered by a vote of 66 to 61 votes. The new bill was then substituted by the close vote of 71 to 70 and this action was confirmed on a roll call, asked by the opponents, by the continued close vote of 115 to 110. Taking its first reading as a consequence of substitution, the bill went into the House calendar for a second reading, which is now pending.

NEW TAMMANY CONGRESSMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Tammany's candidate, Thomas F. Smith, won the special congressional election in the Fifteenth District Thursday by a plurality of 6388 over John M. Boyle, Republican, and a majority over the Republican and Socialist candidates of 5660. Joseph D. Cannon, the Socialist, who has preached pacifism, got only 728 votes against 11,238 for his opponents.

We direct your attention to our splendid showing of dainty silk, cambric and muslin

Undergarments for Women

This department is under the management of a well qualified woman and our showing of garments of this nature is excellent. Your inspection is invited. A few prices are mentioned:

Women's Gowns \$1 to \$12.
Women's Petticoats 95c to \$12.50.
Women's Envelope Chemise \$1 to \$5.75.
Women's Camisoles 95c to \$3.50.
Women's Corset Covers 50c to \$5.

The corset section is prepared to offer expert advice and fit you with the corset you should have.

McAlpin & Co.
Cincinnati's Greatest Store. Founded 1877

New Boots and Pumps and Oxfords

in white and shades—are fine examples of style

"Style Without Extravagance"

The McAlpin Co.
CINCINNATI

Cheer Up FENTON CLEANING and DYEING

Avon 70
All Orders Filled With Care and Dispatch.
The Fenton United Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
CINCINNATI, O.

NOVELTY ELECTRIC LAMPS and Household Appliances

THE ELECTRIC SHOP
405 Race Street, CINCINNATI

"SWEET CLOVER" LUNCH ROOMS

22 East 4th St., West 4th St. Entrance to Gibson Hotel.
General Dining Room, 2nd Floor.
Men's Dining Room, 4th Floor.
Lunches 11 to 2 p. m. CINCINNATI, O. Dinner 5 to 7 p. m.

MISS MARY ZESCHER LADIES TAILORS

430 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.

PROGRESSIVES FAVOR SUFFRAGE AND PROHIBITION

Amalgamation on Three Issues Favored by National Convention—Court Limitation Is Urged in Platform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Progressive National Convention, which assembled here Thursday for a three days' session, voted unanimously for a plan to amalgamate with the Prohibition Party on the platform of "progressivism, prohibition and woman suffrage." Committees will confer with the national chairman of each party, to complete and ratify the merger agreement.

The platform was submitted at the afternoon session. It provides for permanent universal military service, national prohibition, woman suffrage, minimum wages, labor reforms, municipal markets, a national food commission, initiative, referendum and recall, and urged that the Supreme Court be not allowed to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional.

Victor Murdock, chairman of the national committee, made the keynote speech, urging the support of the Wilson Administration. He advised government ownership of railroads, and was cheered when he urged that the nation's grain supply be made into bread instead of intoxicating beverages. Albert D. Norton of St. Louis delivered the address of welcome.

LAW OFFICER NOMINATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson Thursday nominated William C. Fitts of Birmingham, Ala., to be an assistant attorney-general.



ART NEWS AND COMMENT

ART OF LANDSCAPE
TITIAN TO TURNER

RUYSDAEL—AND A GREATER

The accompanying illustration has been drawn in a way that makes it especially suitable for reproduction. It interprets rather than copies the landscape, the aim being to indicate its design, structure and general effect.

By C. Lewis Hind

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LONDON, England.—Of the greatness of Rembrandt there is no question. His works announce it. Consciousness of the greatness of Jacob van Ruyssdael (1628-1682) is slower to mature. Always majestic, yet he is monotonous and overproud. The National Gallery of London contains 21 Ruyssdaels, and they abound in Holland. But a survey of the pedestrian, patriotic Dutch landscape art of the Seventeenth Century shows that "faithful and tender hearted" Jacob Ruyssdael was the culmination of all that had gone before, and the greatest of that company of pure landscape painters. He stands firm upon the summit.

The Dutchmen composed their pictures; the swift, lyric mood was beyond their comprehension or perhaps desire. Ruyssdael was a master of composition. Everything is reasoned and balanced; there are no happy accidents in his work. He was an epic poet in paint; his landscapes have an air of strength, peace and tranquillity, even when they deal with waterfalls; he was a master of tone, a lover of great skies with cumuli pressing up into the blue. His are studio pictures, harmonious and often melancholy, the antithesis to the open air art, where the wind blows and the rain wets, which Constable gave to the world. Yet Constable adored Ruyssdael. In a letter to Fisher, dated 1826, he wrote: "I have seen an affecting picture this morning by Ruyssdael; it haunts my mind, and clings to my heart, and stands between you and me while I am talking to you."

Goethe called Ruyssdael a thinker and a poet, and admired his "perfect symbolism"; but it was the subject of the picture ("The Jewish Churchyard" at Dresden), not its treatment, which won Goethe's laudation.

A great Ruyssdael is a great experience. He who stands, for the first time, before his "Windmill" at Amsterdam (the catalogue title is "The Mill near Wyk-by-Duurstede") is conscious of standing in the presence of a monumental work—expansive and profound. It is an illustration of a typical Dutch scene, yet how parochial most Dutch landscapes are contrasted with this solemn immensity. Similar feelings are evoked by "The Swamp" at Petrograd, and "The Environs of Haarlem," formerly in the Kann collection. "The Shore at Scheveningen" at The Hague, and a similar subject in the National Gallery, are fresher and nearer to humanity. His sea symphonies are treated with a lighter hand than his land epics.

In the National Gallery, an inferior Ruyssdael hangs above a superior Aart van der Neer. But when the eyes wander from the sprightly Van der Neer to the gloomy Ruyssdael the words that rise to the lips are, "Van der Neer is a little master, Ruyssdael is a great master." Such mastery defies analysis. It is there. That is all.

Yet it cannot be said that Jacob Van Ruyssdael advanced the art of landscape. He consolidated it, made it vastly important as they would say in the Eighteenth Century. Ruyssdael was a man of superb talents rather than a man of genius. Vermeer of Delft was a man of genius.

The pictures by Vermeer of Delft (1632-1675) number under 30; the landscapes by Ruyssdael approach, if they do not exceed, 400. Only two of Vermeer's known pictures can be called landscapes. One, in the Six collection, is mainly architectural, the other is the "View of Delft" at The Hague. If, before a noble Ruyssdael, the word mastery rises to the lips, before Vermeer's "View of Delft" our lips are dumb because there are no words to express the delight that this picture gives—so radiant and tender in color, so harmonious, so filled with the beauty of suffused light. Vermeer paints a single landscape and produces a masterpiece, one of the world's supreme pictures. It has an immense influence on modern art. Here the Nineteenth Century Dutch artists learnt; here you may see the beginning of pointillism; here is perfection of landscape art in the convention which demands an illustration of a scene, pervaded by exquisite subtlety, serenity and harmony. This height no other Dutch painter achieved, nor even approached.

After this work of genius the other Dutch painters of the period seem a catalogue of mediocrity illumined by occasional exceptions. Salomon van Ruyssdael, uncle of Jacob (c1660-1670), must be mentioned. Born 30 years or so before his great nephew he rose rather above himself in "The Halt" at Amsterdam. His "Ferry" at Munich is as good as uninspiring as any Dutch seascape. Vermeer of Haarlem (1625-1681), not to be confused with his famous namesake, had a neat talent. There is a noble sky in his "Dutch Landscape" at Brunswick. Paul Potter (1625-1654) has been overpraised for his overrated "Bull," but he was adept at animals, and some of his small, luminous landscapes are delightful. This gifted youth had but 10 years or so of a working career. Isaac Van Ostade (1621-1649), a younger brother of Adriaen, like Paul Potter, had but a few years of a working career. "The Halt at the Inn" in the Frick collection is one of his



"The Windmill" by Jacob van Ruyssdael

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor and © The Christian Science Publishing Society

best pictures. With Karel du Jardin (1622-1678) we see light again. His "Pasture" at the Louvre might, on a dark afternoon, be taken for one of the works of the Barbizon school.

Jan Van der Heyden (1637-1712) painted street architecture and picturesque churches excellently, but his whole heart was not in painting. He invented a fire engine and introduced street lamps. That he was gifted as an artist his "Landscape With a Castle" at Brunswick shows; the sky is fine, and he understood mass and the sweeping line. He might be a forerunner of D. Y. Cameron. One picture by Guiliam du Bois (1620-1680) is noteworthy, the "River View" at The Hague, yet no better and no worse than other Dutch landscapes. Few had the seed, but many could grow the flower; few of these busy painters could paint the figure; most employed a "figure man," and it is the figure that spoils the "Pastoral" at The Hague, by Jan Siberechts (1627-1703). He visited London in the train of the Duke of Buckingham, and while in England he painted views of "Chatsworth" and "Longleat."

Jan Hackaert (1629-1699) was a one-string painter. His sportsmen, in an ash-tree avenue, must have been popular because he frequently repeated the theme. He felt light, and painted it, and he had a good eye for a swinging composition, shown in his "Stag Hunt" in the National Gallery. Jan Wynants (c1620-1682) was a monotonous painter, but he exercised influence. His "Farmhouse," at Amsterdam, is fresh and pleasant. The ubiquitous Adriaen Van de Velde painted the accessories to many of Wynants' pictures. Philips Wouwerman (1619-1668), a pupil, with A. Van de Velde, of Wynants, produced innumerable pictures, yet he was no mean artist. His "Dune Landscape" at Frankfurt has air and space, and may be described as a tender David Cox. His "Bathing" landscape at Vienna shows a powerful, if vulgar, realism. A white horse is as common in Wouwerman's pictures as is a red cap in works by Corot.

Adriaen Van de Velde (c1635-1672) was proficient in figure and in landscape, capable, accomplished, and quite uninspired, except perhaps in his atmospheric coast pieces, such as his "Scheveningen Shore" at Cassel. He was highly in demand for the insertion of figures into landscapes. His best work is "The Artist and His Family," at Amsterdam, an admirable blend of "figures and landscape." If this represents himself and his family (it has been doubted) Adriaen was more prosperous than most Dutch landscape painters. The fame of his brother, Willem Van de Velde the Younger (1633-1707), has declined since the day when Walpole proclaimed him "the greatest man that has appeared in this branch of painting" (sea pieces). Sixteen works by him at the National Gallery attest his erstwhile popularity. Willem's precise and pearly "Coast Scene: A Calm" is quite popular among people who still regard art as a sedative. His seas in repose may pass. His seas in action are tiresome, but that he could paint a majestic and decorative marine his "Cannon-Ship" at Amsterdam testifies. Nooms, the Seaman (1623-1668), so called because he made long voyages, was quite the equal of Willem in decorative sea pictures, but he had not his luck. Willem Van de Velde's luck consisted in being employed with his father by Charles II and James II. They were each given a pension of £100 a year, the father "for taking and making drafts of sea fights," and the son "for putting the said drafts into

colors." So kings are of use sometimes.

No such luck as a pension and a lodging at Greenwich befell either Jacob Van Ruyssdael or Vermeer of Delft. Ruyssdael, a bachelor, spent his last days in an almshouse belonging to the Mennonites, his Haarlem "friends" of Vermeer of Delft we know little save that he had eight children, that he found it difficult to make a living, and that his widow was obliged to pawn his unsold pictures.

In the sale of 1696 his "View of Delft" fetched 200 florins. Today there must be half a dozen collectors who would pay half a hundred thousand pounds—or more—for this unrivaled landscape. Sad it is that so many artists could not enjoy the fruits of their gifts while they lived. Perhaps the search for beauty was their reward and their compensation. Chercher c'est vivre.

NEW YORK ART
EXHIBITIONS AND
GALLERY NOTES

Society of Independent Artists
With 1200 Exhibitors Opens
Doors—The Painter-Gravers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchell's name led all the rest, on the invitations to the "Inauguration and first view" of the much-heralded exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists, in the Grand Central Palace, last Monday evening. This was a prodigiously picturesque function, with an impressive admixture of the Society (capital S) element and Bohemia—fitting prelude to the public opening on Tuesday morning. Superlative adjectives had been pretty well used up in the preliminary publicity, but it seems generally agreed that the great picture carnival, now in full swing, fairly justified anticipations. Twelve hundred exhibitors, with twice that number of "works"—paintings in all media, sculptures, wood carvings, black-and-white drawings, block prints, photographs, artificial flowers, milliners' dummies and batik textile fabrics—made good the claim of "the biggest art show ever staged in America."

It is twice as large, numerically, as its forerunner, the Armory exhibition of four years ago; and the installation, in truly palatial quarters occupying the entire mezzanine floor of New York's finest pleasure colosseum, is a notable piece of topographical visual engineering. The pictures are hung, neither too high nor too low, on screen partitions set up cubitically around the pillars of the lofty hall so as to get the clear, soft effulgence of the Edison "artificial daylight" lamps twinkling aloft. Half a dozen long straight avenues run the length of the hall, and from these on either hand open cozy little three-sided bays or alcoves—so many of them, that a complete systematic round would be over two miles, or equivalent to walking up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to the Park Plaza, stopping in at all the picture galleries that line the route. It is going to see the Independents' salon systematically. It can't be done, because, paradoxically, the system of arrangement is such as to make the place a perfect maze. Alphabetically arranged, yes, but instead of beginning with A, you find that R is your logical starting point, because R is the guiding letter of the first panel at the northeast corner of

the main gallery as you enter, and the point from which the hanging sequence proceeds. This initial letter was drawn by lot, in accordance with the elaborate impartiality-guaranteeing scheme worked out by George Bellows, Rockwell Kent, Marcel Duchamp and Walter Pach, in intervals of their herculean labors as installation committee.

Looking over, then, the R section, we notice immediately such oddly assorted neighbors as Dorothy Rice's "Claire Twins" (professional circus fat ladies) and S. Montgomery Roosevelt's dignified "Portrait of Hudson Maxim"; Man Ray's gnostic "Theatre of the Soul," and Charles Reiffel's placid bucolic "Landscape, Silvermine, Conn."; Denman W. Ross' richly decorative serious study, "In Chinese Clothes," and Diego M. Rivera's cubist "Sugar Bowl," viewed fragmentarily from the inside; and gentle Olive Rush's "Mary," perishingly close to flamboyant Henry Reuter's lurid "Skyscrapers" and "London in Wartime." It is the same all along the line, as alphabetical accidents blithely jumble together Henri Matisse, Gus Mager, and John Marin; George Bellows, Constantin Brancusi, Paul Burlin, Patrick Henry Bruce, Putnam

Burleigh, Boris Blai, Bolton Brown and Horace Brodsky; Rockwell Kent, and Rockwell Kent Jr. These sections are typical of the entire aggregation, where the poorer pictures gain by their juxtaposition, and the better ones don't lose.

Surely this is the most democratic mixture on record—and here is one cardinal idea of the new society drastically carried out. The others are: "No jury, no prizes—and an equal chance for everybody." There is nothing determinate as yet in the results. The general effect may be compared to the impression made by an army of volunteers—full of splendid material, but unorganized, undrilled, incongruous. Singularly enough, neither of the contrasted extremes, academic and modern-reactionary, makes itself distinctly felt. In the melée, at first, nothing seems particularly striking, nothing quite hopelessly commonplace or trivial. Orderly examination and leisurely analysis must be reserved for second, third and many more future visits. For there are several other art exhibitions in town.

The Painter-Gravers

The initial exhibition of the Painter-Gravers of America, most attractively installed at 26 West Fifty-eighth Street (opposite the Hotel Plaza), detaches itself significantly even from the hurly-burly of the present art season. Intrinsically choice and varied, yet extensive, with 200 examples of native engraving, etching and lithography representing 40 artists of today, this display manifests the endeavor of the new association "to continue and develop in America the great tradition of the artist-print in

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ence and a saucy Paris "Gamine"; and John Held, fantasist in old woodcutting, whose "Portfolio of Ten Prints" contains such gruesome comicallies as "The Wife Bester's Grave," and "Result of Evil Companions," the latter depicting a race-track loser drinking heavily out of a quart bottle labeled "Poison."

Distinguished Contemporaries

Conservatism marked the selection of the latest group of painters at Montross, 550 Fifth Avenue. A. F. Ryder, with his rich, romantic little "Marine," and the larger, spectral "Race Track" allegory, would alone confer distinction on any contemporary gathering. Here, too, is Elliott Dalgnerfeld, who has to be reckoned with in any comparative appraisal of modern colorists. Here are J. Alden Weir, with a scene "In the Woods" as tricky as Sargent, and a rosy half-length girl's figure against a "Japanese Screen"; Horatio Walker, whose principal canvas depicts an unimpressive big "Man Felling a Tree" with a puny little axe; and Abbot H. Thayer, painter of latter-day Madonnas so lovely that one selfishly hopes he will not paint too many of them. Likewise we have with us the ubiquitous Childre Hassam, T. W. Dewing, Ben Foster, Willard Metcalf, and D. W. Tryon, all these, doing nothing new, perhaps—but doing it in their respective well-known masterly manners. Philip Hale, in his unaccustomed black-and-white "Agnes" portrait, and Charles A. Winter in his massive decorative head "Reverie," and his orange-colored Cleopatra labeled "Fortuna," both come perilously near to encroaching on the domain of the magazine-cover designer. Garl Melchers approximates the Renoir type, with his florid girl who doesn't know whether to choose "Pink or Yellow" for her spring hat. Arthur Wesley Dow's "Painted Valley, Gay Head, Mass.," is rather too obviously painted. George Bellows' "Boy" has some blue depths of thoughtful sounding, while Kenneth Hayes Miller's "Apparition" and "Woman Seated" touch the same cerulean note in blurry shallows. Jonas Lie's "House by the Stream" is an uncommonly bright and clear winter scene. James Preston also does mild wonders with winter weather, and Alexander Schilling contrives to catch some of the magic of "Moonlight-Autumn."

DRAWINGS SHOWN
BY CHILDREN AT
LONDON EXHIBIT

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—The invitation card to the press is thus inscribed: "Omega Workshops, Ltd. You are invited to an Exhibition of Children's Drawings."

Few of the members of the press attended. This exhibition was not considered important. Yet it is important, very important, and very interesting. From it will arise a book, which will be written by Roger Fry, and which will be illustrated by the drawings and paintings of the children whose works have been assembled at the Omega Workshops—Mary, aged six; Jane, aged seven; Harold, aged eight, and so on.

Those who are conversant with the esoteric meaning of post-impressionism know that a fundamental idea of the movement was to recapture the unconscious naïveté of childhood. The adult, full of so-called knowledge, full of perplexities, set himself to recover the original outlook of the child, the air of love, wonder and concentration. This Wordsworth recalled in the "Intimations" ode; this was the essence of Blake's poetry, and in some degree of Walt Whitman's; this Francis Thompson hinted at in a wonderful passage from one of his notebooks published in the Dublin Review for last January.

So this exhibition of children's drawings at the Omega Workshops becomes a concrete contribution to a way toward reality which has interested such divergent personalities as

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ART GALLERIES
OF BOSTON AND
THEIR EXHIBITSShowing of Paintings by George
Fuller—Mr. Kaula at Guild
—Butler and Kingsbury Show

There are paintings, unhappily many, which ask little of their observers have a certain amount of passing attention, to reveal all that they have to offer. There are others, unhappily few, which demand, as well, sympathy, imagination and understanding. The open sesame of them is an initiative appreciation that gives as much as the painter. And the common yield is a rich one.

It is to the latter class that the work of George Fuller belongs. Indeed, the door of his treasure house is locked twice over, as it were, since the appraisal that it deserves demands some knowledge of his times and environment. A man of such humble surroundings that his hand knew the plow handle as well as the brush; working before any system of art schools existed in the United States, he drew his best instruction from a brief, but absorbing contemplation of the Italian masters, especially Correggio, and an arduous course of self-discipline.

Discipline is the best word here because his integrity of thought allowed him to realize, early in his career, that he possessed a certain easy facility in painting that might readily lead him—as it leads countless others—into superficial work, depending upon the glamour of clever technique for its success. This course he related steadfastly to the path of thoroughness. His reply to a young critic, who attempted to offer "corrections" of his work should be nailed over every art school door: "If I possessed such a correct eye and clever hand, I would be willing to lay down my palette for life."

Though the product of no particular school before him nor the inspiration for any after, Fuller nevertheless deserves to be designated as one of the important pioneers of art in his country. Especially he stands for the method of selection—particularly in landscape painting—the elimination and subordination of details—a method that has opened the way to the broad-minded registration of landscapes of the present day which march directly to their subject, as a whole, and transcribe the essence, which is everything, regardless of the countless little facts, which are purely incidental.

The present show of Fuller's paintings, at the Vose Gallery, is probably the most important held since his memorial exhibition. Compared with present day work, Fuller's landscapes seem unpleasantly shrouded in a dull, gray veil. But when one remembers that his work is purely subjective, the veil is half rent, so to speak, and the other half is conceded when one remembers that he painted long before the registration of light that is finding such extraordinary manifestations in the art world today was initiated.

The exhibition, of 21 pictures, is quite large enough to show what Fuller was working to attain. While it includes his best known canvases, "Fedalma," "Girl Driving Turkeys," and "A Gatherer of the Simples," the choice will probably lie with each visitor. It is, rather, his work as a whole that is worthy of notation. One may see readily how well he succeeded in sweeping the details of his compositions into his mood, in a manner somewhat reminiscent of Corot and Rousseau. He bathes his canvas in a soft, reticent glow that makes it quite as much the record of his thought as the scene. It is a handling more accurate than realism.

The "Girl Driving Turkeys," with its broad, broken stretch of empty meadow land, its delicate silhouette of trees against a feathery evening sky, and its dark, subordinate masses of the girl and the birds, shows his manner excellently. Here is the apparent absence of draftsmanship in details built upon a careful regard for draftsmanship in the main lines of the whole composition. Here is his skill as a colorist, in finding color everywhere. Here is his peculiar omission of foreground.

In his portraits and figure studies Fuller shows the same skill in merging the whole in a warm glow as it may be seen in his "Fedalma" and "Psyche," weaving his parts into a harmonious whole, and always finding in his subjects refinement, delicacy and grace. While Fuller's work will likely never be popular with the average man, it should find a significant place in museums and galleries of American art. And it should be seen by all who would become acquainted with the significant steps in the development of art in the United States.

Mr. Kaula's Landscapes

A general survey of William J. Kaula's exhibit at the Guild of Boston Artists gives pleasant proof that Vermont landscape has found in him an adequate interpreter and gives cause for congratulation that this artist has not allowed the taint of obvious studio painting to creep into his pictures. In this he shows himself a conscientious craftsman in the face of much current manufacture, under a skylight, of pictures more or less based on rude sketches from nature. Now synthetic painting, while justified by the results achieved by poetic painters like Blake and Fuller, has been brought into disrepute by workers not conspicuous either for their imagination or for their ability to gather accurate sketch material in the first place. In this connection it is interesting to recall that Winslow Homer did not thus fabricate his paintings. In one instance he is said to have waited four years for the repetition in nature of a

peculiar light effect. Not for him was the clammy, unvaried north-top-light of the conventional painter's studio.

Mr. Kaula goes direct to nature for his material, apparently taking no liberties outside the necessary process of selection. His palette is moderate in scale and grayish in key, a commonplace gamut that does not pretend to rival the sun's brilliance, a gamut reflecting a serene and modest temperament. Mr. Kaula's well-studied clouds, which are such an important feature of nearly all his canvases, are naturally softer than the "sky galloons" painted by the more vigorous Davis, but the former easily rivals the latter's skill in representing aerial perspective.

"This is Vermont," one might exclaim in gazing upon "Vermont Landscape," which for all-round satisfaction is perhaps the picture of the show, as it was easily one of the best three things in the recent Concord exhibition. Now we are in the farming country, and a huge cloud shadow darkens the fields and meadows for several square miles, with only a small patch of a few acres in the distance where a homestead is ennobled snugly in a group of ancient elms. In this and other canvases may be noted Mr. Kaula's success in picturing his trees in scale with the clouds, a feat none too often achieved in landscape painting. Again, his trees are all individual; he has no recipe oaks and birches. When he paints a mountain ridge there is air over the top, and miles between the top and the sky beyond. Only rarely now is there a trace of the brown that once threatened to become a mannerism of Mr. Kaula's palette. Whether his pictures are large or small, "important" or just sketches, he always is the thorough workman, instinctively, tasteful, steadily intent on catching the individual note in each detail of a scene, and on blending all these details into a whole that reflects not a pumped-up emotion, but an honestly felt mood.

Messrs. Butler and Kingsbury

Two poets in paint share the large gallery at Doll & Richards' this week. Clarence L. Butler has covered half the walls with oil paintings, and E. Winchester Kingsbury has hung the rest with water colors. Both are residents of Framingham and have never before exhibited in Boston. These men make admirable gallery companions; if the worker in oils reveals a certain strength and vigor not discerned in the other, the water colorist, on the other hand, shows an interest in refinement of color and a concern for detail that the worker in oils disregards for other things. They are alike in their sensitiveness to and appreciation of the calmer aspects of nature.

Mr. Butler shows one large canvas which was in the Paris Salon of 1898, "The Close of Day, Volongis, France." The ruddy light of the afterglow pervades the landscape and pitches the key for the admirable tone which envelops the picture. Though interesting as a bit of painting, the work is of greater value in standing as a sort of landmark to indicate the progress made in the years since it was painted. In those comparatively early days in his career, Mr. Butler apparently worked harder for his effects than is necessary now. He mulled over his impressions as though he were striving to set down what he thought he ought to see in nature rather than accepting fearlessly what he really saw. The result was possibly more meticulous craftsmanship, but at the sacrifice of a certain honest frankness characteristic of his painting at the present day. "The Sudbury River at Framingham" (21), painted last fall in the first glory of autumn color, is an example of the painter's forceful presentation. This indicates an eager eye for color and sure judgment in setting it down. So true is the effect wrought that only as an afterthought does it strike one that there is not a brush mark in the picture. It was all done as an experiment with a palette knife. "Pemigewasset River" (2) is another autumn landscape which portrays truly the colors of stream, trees and distant mountains.

"Morning on the Sudbury River" (15) at first seems startlingly like Monet, so finely is the tone effected; but the illusion of an early summer morning is brought about in the artist's own way and not by working on the scenes in Normandy, France, Brittany and Holland the serenity of the afterglow on "The Sand Dunes, Holland" (9), which are lit by a lingering pinkness in the western sky, makes a strong appeal, as does the peace in the view of "Cavalaire, Southern France" (4). The "Ruined Chateau, Gaillard, France" (17), is the least interesting picture in the show. It is such a landscape as the Hudson River school men would have liked to paint if they had had the equipment of imagination necessary. Mention has been made of the fact that Mr. Butler is a poet. No stronger argument in proof of this may be brought than the mention of the little clump of wild flowers that appear in the foreground of almost every picture.

Turning to the other wall of the gallery, where the water colors of Mr. Kingsbury are hung is merely to continue in the same mood, but in a subtler degree. Each of Mr. Kingsbury's paintings is enveloped in an atmosphere luminous, mysterious, poetic. So far has he carried his desire for tone that some of these water colors might be mistaken at first for pastels. Such a picture as "Cypress Trees at Dawn, St. John's River" (28), is so successful in portraying the growing daylight through the stillness of dawn that the observer instinctively senses the hush that the painter must have felt as he worked.

The conscientious accuracy of the artist is connoted by the straggling wharf that protrudes into the middle of the picture even to the disturbing of the color scheme. The most striking work on the wall is "Cloud Reflections" (35), which shows simply a huge bank of cumuli mounting up from the horizon with their color rather

than shape reflected in somewhat roughened water. In this as in others Mr. Kingsbury has been remarkably successful in indicating motion. This faculty has made "The Blizzard" (41) most realistic, and yet any rawness or undue boisterousness felt in the fall of the swirling snow is tempered by the tone and by the well-ordered composition. "The Farm in Winter" (27) is another winter symphony, less vigorous, but strong and imaginative. Only occasionally is the homogeneity of a work broken into by a note of color which one feels is out of place. Three pictures were added after the catalogue was issued. Of these, No. 46, showing a brook emerging from snowy woods, has a great attraction.

Richardson Portraits

Among the many paintings which Mary-N. Richardson is exhibiting this week and next at the Boston Art Club there are few in which her artistry has found everything like the degree of expression evident in the figure study called "The Old Brocade." There is thoughtful charm in this work, a full outgiving of aesthetic impulse. A young girl with tender and wistful face is the subject. She wears an old-time gown figured in garnet and black. This is a sympathetic painting of an understood subject that was artistically helpful, not an exercise in diplomatic compromises. Fairly interesting results are achieved in the portrait of the Rev. Abraham M. Ribbany, though the left upper arm is not thoroughly worked out. The planes of the head are well studied, and the character depiction goes below the surface. "Miss Rosamond Dean" is another satisfactory work, apart from the undue accent on perpendicular lines, giving the subject an appearance of abnormal height. The artist also shows landscapes and facile portrait drawings.

Boston Art Notes

Paintings by John J. Enneking, selected from works recently shown at the Guild of Boston Artists and at the Boston Art Club, are to be exhibited at the Malden Public Library for two weeks beginning Monday.

Thirty wash drawings by Kahil Gibran are to be shown at Doll & Richards' for two weeks beginning Monday.

JOHN HODGE ON
INDUSTRIAL FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Hodge, M. P., Minister of Labor, recently addressed a meeting in London of the Church of England's Men's Society on the subject of the industrial future and its problems. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided.

When Hodge said he wanted the help of every Christian, every good citizen, to assist in repairing the ravages of war. He had, he said, been endeavoring to get into touch with employers and workmen to inculcate the idea that those who had fought side by side, who had suffered together, must not, after the war, again follow the policy of suspicion and strife and condemnation of each other in industrial life. The war, he continued, had broken down old prejudices, and he believed that after the war, when the reconstruction period came, there would be a desire on the part of employers to treat workers as they had never been treated before. Two things, Mr. Hodge declared, must be done. Employers on their part must organize systematically and on the part of workmen there must be increased productivity.

Turning to the question of demobilization, Mr. Hodge said they were laying their plans so that when the time for demobilization came they would have little difficulty in executing them. The desire was to get the men back to work, and with that object they were forming a great national committee. The plans, he said, were ready and the names of the men, and when the word was given they would go ahead. Half would represent workmen and half employers; there would be two representatives of the Ministry of Labor; two of the Ministry of Munitions, as well as representatives of the War Office and the Admiralty, and they would act in cooperation. A system was designed, Mr. Hodge said, whereby when a man got back to his town or village the local committee would know all about him. He would have a month's furlough during which time he would receive military pay, and separation allowances would continue during the month. A card, he continued, would be sent to the local committee giving the man's name and particulars of his employment, and the local committee would go to the old employer and say, "Can you employ this man on such a date immediately after expiration of his furlough?"

Referring to the problem of the munition workers, Mr. Hodge said the desire was that if the Minister of Munitions was going to discharge thousands of workers simultaneously there should be some national work that they could be put to immediately, so that there should not be thousands of men and women idle. That, he declared, would be a disgrace to administration and a national disaster. He declared that local authorities should now lay their plans. The desire of the Government was—and they were now doing something in that direction—to prevent any disaster of unemployment. The Church of England, Mr. Hodge said, could give great assistance in giving effect to the intentions he mentioned.

The meeting passed a resolution heartily endorsing the industrial policy outlined by Mr. Hodge, and expressing the belief that the scheme was likely to promote the future prosperity and happiness of the nation. They also pledged themselves to work for the better relations between employer and employee, a fair division of profits, and for better living conditions where reform in this respect was needed.

WATER TRANSPORT
ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—One of the great difficulties on the Italian front in the Trentino and Karst region is the supply of water to the troops. In these districts there are very few springs and the cisterns of many of the outlying villages barely hold sufficient for the normal number of inhabitants. The neighborhoods of Piro, Ternova, Comen, Sessana and the plateau of Sette Comuni are the most waterless districts along the front on account of the chalky nature of the soil, and considerable difficulty was experienced in the early part of the war in keeping the front lines constantly supplied with water. The experience gained during the military operations of the first and second spring and summer campaigns will be turned to good account this year. Last year wells were sunk wherever practicable in the rear of the Army and the water resources of all inhabited parts along the railways were freely drawn upon. Large depots of waterskins have been instituted near Milan, Verona and Bologna, and immense stores of taps, funnels, pumps and tubing have been collected. To each district is assigned numbers of waterskins, which, being porous, keep the water cool, are also easy to handle and can be loaded on mules or carried on the shoulder. There are also metal recipients, covered with felt, to be strapped on the back, casks holding 100, 200 or 300 liters of water for water depots, motor water tanks of a capacity of 1800 liters and railway truck cisterns.

In the summer of 1915 means for carrying water to the front had to be improvised, but the receptacles collected during the winter amounted to 100,000 waterskins, 15,000 barrels, 2000 vats, 300 water carts and 100 motor tanks. These stores were of inestimable service last May during the Austrian offensive in the Trentino, when the aqueducts of Gallio and Asiago were cut. Further provisions for the transportation of water became necessary during the rearrangement of troops prior to the offensive on the Isonzo in August, when a new type of motor water tank was provided which has rendered great service. On the plateau reservoirs of water have now been formed filled with water brought in railway and motor tanks. The water service has been divided into four sections, each section having its own source of supply and means of transport, and the transport of water to the plateau now exceeds 500,000 liters a day. In the Karst region enormous numbers of tanks have been collected and companies of pack animals organized, while important works such as pumping stations, reservoirs and aqueducts have also been completed. The troops in movement in this region are followed by large wooden and metal motor cisterns, besides carrying with them the full complement of waterskins, barrels and so on. In short every effort has been made to perfect the system, and it is felt that a steady supply has now been assured to all the combatants, whatever movement and rearrangement of troops it may be necessary to make.

GERMAN WOMEN AND
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—In connection with the efforts that are being made by the Chief Burgomaster of Berlin and his supporters to secure the modification of the law debaring women from almost all participation in municipal administration, the Berliner Tageblatt has published under the signature of "A. P." an article which claims to set forth the standpoint of women themselves.

While the writer observes, they are sincerely grateful for this recognition of the assistance they have rendered during the war, and of their capacity to take a full share in communal work, their wishes go somewhat beyond the program formulated by the Berlin magistrate. In the first place, while the latter advocates their admission to 10 of the various municipal deputations and commissions, the women themselves consider that their cooperation would be just as valuable on others, such as the commission for rescue work, baths and gymnasia, public parks and children's playgrounds, traffic, libraries and reading rooms, art and municipal high schools. With regard to the question of admission to the last-named deputation, it is pointed out that although women are already represented on the school deputation, this deals with primary schools only, and has no control over high schools and colleges.

Secondly, the women of Berlin hold that if they are admitted to a share in the administration, as a matter of justice, not one woman as the Chief Burgomaster proposes, but two should be elected to each commission, so that if one chance to be absent the feminine point of view would still be represented.

Finally they desire that the women who thus take a share in communal administration shall not be chosen exclusively from among the ranks of housewives and mothers, and of women engaged in social work, but that women with professional experience should also be selected. Important as the advice of housewives and mothers may frequently be, and fruitful as the broad social outlook may prove, they point out, the professional experience of the lady doctor, the lady lawyer, or of the woman who supports herself in the industrial or commercial world can alone guarantee intelligent and successful cooperation, and the importation of new practicable ideas. On the other hand, if recourse is had to efficient feminine cooperation of that kind communal administration will be both facilitated and enriched.

WORK DONE BY
BRITISH WOMEN
POLICE IN HOSTEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RICHMOND, England.—It is now about two years since the inhabitants of a suburb of London were interested in seeing a squad of police women, in their neat and serviceable uniforms, march from the station to the public hall, where a meeting was held to explain why it was thought that women would be an acquisition to the ranks of the police service. One who was present at that meeting, and who went with some doubt as to whether a woman would make a satisfactory policeman, in the ordinary sense of the word, came away with a strong feeling that the opportunities for usefulness for suitable women in connection with the police service were great, and that there certainly was a crying need for their cooperation in the work. It was, therefore, with the greatest interest that an invitation to visit a sergeant of the women police service, who was stationed at one of the numerous hostels provided by the Government for the accommodation of munition workers, was accepted, and one of the chief impressions gained was of the thoroughness with which the British Government is looking after the welfare of the many women who are devoting their energies to the manufacture of munitions.

The hostel visited was a comparatively new one, and was not at the time fully occupied. The women's section consisted of 21 blocks, each block capable of housing 120 workers. At the time of the visit, there were about 800 munition workers living at the hostel, and one sergeant and one constable of the W. P. S. were stationed there to look after these 800 women workers. Another constable was expected to join the staff shortly. The work of the women police service is recognized as being more of a protective and preventive nature than for dealing with offenders who have broken the law, and the workers at this hostel regard the policemen as adding to their safety and comfort, for some of them have expressed their appreciation of their presence there. The fact that a policeman is on duty and patrols the hostel during the night gives them a feeling of security, and should any trouble arise, the policeman has only to telephone to the police station to get any assistance that is necessary.

One of the duties of the policeman on night duty is to call the workers in the morning, which is done by going into each end of each block and blowing a loud whistle. At night when the workers are returning to their quarters, those who come in after 10 o'clock are always accompanied to their rooms by the policeman on duty. Every one is locked in their room at night, and the sergeant has the pass key to all rooms in every block. Each block is in charge of a matron, who has three maids to take care of the cleaning, etc., of the rooms.

In addition to the large canteen and recreation room where soldiers are allowed in on Saturdays and Sundays, there are laundries provided for the use of the women, fitted with coppers, drying rooms and gas iron heaters. At the canteen meals are provided at very reasonable prices, a plate of hot meat and two vegetables costing only 7d., and can be obtained at any hour.

The rooms, which are very small, are kept spotlessly clean, and are quite attractive, the upper part of the wall being left in rough plaster, cream color, and the woodwork all stained dark oak. Each block has several bathrooms, where hot water is always obtainable night and day. The rent for one furnished room, including attendance, electric light and heating, is 4s. 6d. per week. Each week the sergeant sends a written report to headquarters in London, and strange indeed are some of the problems presented to the policeman for solution. Nothing seems to come amiss to them, however, and the women police service has opened up a sphere of activity for women which has many opportunities for good.

M. MILHAUD FAVORS
NATIONS LEAGUE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—In a recent article contributed to L'Humanité, Edgard Milhaud expressed his satisfaction that, thanks to President Wilson's speech in the Senate and its communication to the governments of other countries, the idea of a league of nations had at length been transferred to the realm of practical politics. Utopia, yesterday, he wrote, necessity tomorrow. What terrible sacrifices does humanity require to make before it understands that what wise and learned men and grave journals called utopian yesterday was the reasonable solution. Today, at last, humanity understands.

Turning to review the reception accorded the scheme, M. Milhaud came to the conclusion that the idea of a world peace was making great and incessant progress in all countries. The Journal de Genève, he noted, for instance, had recently written: "The society of nations is the problem of problems. Three years ago one would have said it was the Utopia of Utopias. Who would have thought, indeed, that this old world of ours, so full of competition and animosity, would be able to constitute itself on the model of the Swiss Confederation, which unites in a political pact freely agreed to, three nationalities essentially distinct by virtue of their language, their traditions, their habits, their deeds, their ideas, and even by their genius. The great realization of the war are bringing the improbable to pass. What was impossible yesterday becomes one of the necessities and indispensable conditions of the political life of tomorrow. Not only is the society of nations no

longer the most remote of dreams; it is the practical solution which alone can unravel the conflict, and furnish the distressed nations with the guarantee that their security demands for the future.

The progress of an idea, however, M. Milhaud continued, was not sufficient. So far President Wilson alone had acted, and his message had been officially communicated to other governments. When would these reply? When would the parliaments discuss the "problem of problems"? When would they prepare by their decisions for the supreme decision, by virtue of which humanity would organize itself? In one Parliament alone, M. Milhaud noted, had the question been touched upon so far, namely that of the Netherlands. In that House two speakers, M. Van Savornin Lohman and M. C. Dreeselhuys, the president of the Central Organization for a Durable Peace, had warmly supported President Wilson's plan, and had called upon the Dutch Government to associate itself with it. Unfortunately the Minister for Foreign Affairs, however, at the objection raised in the course of the debate by the leader of the Dutch Socialist party, M. Troelstra, who maintained that the new pacifism would merely substitute national for international militarism. T. French writer quoted President Wilson's remarks on the freedom of the seas in his message to the Senate to show that his scheme involved, on the contrary, the limitation of armaments, and maintained that it accorded with the general resolution passed by the French Socialist Congress in December, 1916, which called for a society of nations accompanied among other things by international sanctions which would be its guarantee, and by the limitation of armaments which would be its natural consequence.

It is precisely, he wrote, because the nations will universally undertake to lend a strong hand in case of need, it is precisely because they will organize, as President Wilson puts it, the pooling of their forces, that they will be able, acting together, to effect the simultaneous limitation, and even the reduction of their armaments.

OTTAWA RESPONDS
WITH RELIEF FUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada recently was asked to make a contribution toward the British sailors' relief fund, and the sum of \$25,000 was allocated to Ottawa as its proportion of the sum which was desired to be raised. Not only has this amount been reached, but a further sum has been subscribed, bringing Ottawa's donation up to \$27,173.71. Mr. W. G. Ross of Montreal, president of the fund in Canada, has written a most appreciative letter of thanks to the local executive, at the same time inclosing a copy of a letter received from Sir Edward Carson. The British First Lord of the Admiralty thanks the people of Canada for their munificent contribution toward the maintenance of the various charities, orphanages and hospitals established for the benefit of men belonging to the Royal Navy and merchant marine, and of their families.

HILL-WHEELER BILL
TO HAVE HARD FIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ALBANY, N. Y.—Senator William H. Hill, originator of the Hill-Wheeler bill, extending local option to the cities of the State, looks for a hard fight in the Senate within the next 10 days to get the measure through the body. Now that it has passed the Assembly, the liquor interests are bending their energies toward amending it in some way so that it will be weakened, but Senator Hill is confident it will pass without more than minor changes.

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FAVORABLE ACTION
ON WHITE PINE
BLISTER RUST BILL

Ways and Means Committee of
Massachusetts Senate Reports
Tree Measure

Efforts will be made by the State of Massachusetts to eradicate the fast growing menace to its forests, the white pine blister rust, should the bill providing for an appropriation to carry on this work, which the Committee on Ways and Means of the Massachusetts Senate favorably reported in the Senate yesterday, become law.

The measure as originally drafted provided for an appropriation of \$60,000 for this purpose, but the Committee on Ways and Means reported the bill with an amendment which would reduce this amount to \$50,000.

A vigorous attempt is expected to be made by members of the Legislature, when the bill comes up for debate, to have the proposed amendment rejected and the bill passed as originally drafted.

Any appreciable reduction in the appropriation for this work or complete rejection of the measure would not be economizing it is pointed out by those familiar with the effects of the white pine blister rust. That economy of this kind, they say, is in reality extravagance was fairly well shown by the temporary abandonment of the work against the gypsy and brown-tail moths some years ago. That measure of so-called economy, experts say, resulted in unprecedented expenditures when the work had to be finally taken.

JAMAICA FAVORS
COMPULSORY SERVICE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. L.—The bill to provide for compulsory military service, either in the island or abroad, for the period of the war, which was initiated on the elected side of the Legislative Council by Messrs. Cox and Simpson, has passed its first reading. The voting was 4 against, and 24 for the measure.

The four were elected members. Their position was substantially the same. The voluntary system could be made to give all the men needed. They would support compulsion if, after a trial of six months more under new organization, the voluntary system did not prove sufficient. This is the line taken by all who oppose the measure. Hardly anyone can be found to oppose it finally, if it becomes clear that the men cannot be had otherwise.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

IOWA TO HAVE
LIGHT-BATTING
BASEBALL NINE

Defensive Play of the Team
Appears Strong and May
Offset Inability to Get Many
Hits—One Veteran Pitcher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

IOWA CITY, Ia.—The Iowa varsity baseball team is scheduled to open its season of 1917 at Chicago tomorrow with the University of Chicago as the opposing team. The Iowa nine has been doing some strenuous practicing including a number of games with the Moline team of the Three I league, and if these games have shown anything to coaches and backers of the team, it has been only to prove what has been anticipated from the first—that the Iowa team this year will lack in hitting ability. In four games against Moline the Iowa squad made just 12 safe hits. On the other hand, in spite of this poor showing, the defensive play of the men was such that the team won two of the four games played.

Again, the series of practice games has shown only two first-class pitchers available for the varsity. This will not really be as great a handicap as might be supposed, for it is believed that the schedule of games has been so arranged that Knapp and Gillis can handle the burden. Van Pelt and Hanzell are two other candidates, but they provide second-class material.

Practice work which is being done this spring is the most extensive which the Iowa nine has ever undertaken. A series of six games with the Moline team was scheduled, and another series of five with the Mason City team of the Central Association. Fortunately the Mason City team provided faster competition than the Moline aggregation, and it is believed that the Iowans will be in far better shape, with the opening of the season than other of the conference squads which have indulged in long and tedious southern trips.

M. O. Knapp '17, is Coach Maurice Kent's only veteran pitcher of experience. Knapp is a right-hander who shared last season's burden with Deardorff, and is a steady, dependable man. Equal in ability, although not as experienced a pitcher, is Ernest Gillis '19, a sophomore from whom much is expected. Gillis has a confusing delivery which he uses at times and which is as thoroughly effective as a curve. In addition, he has speed and a good assortment of curves.

No letter man is available as a catcher. O. G. Frank '19, is a second line man from last year who is expected to be the mainstay on the receiving end of the battery. He is desirable in every way, and is particularly fast at cutting down attempts to steal second. He will be given first competition by Z. R. Aschenbrenner '20, and by Charles Carter '18.

Infield positions have not been decided at all. For first base M. A. Olson '19, and Louis Tietken '17, are having a lively battle. Both are good fielders, but only mediocre hitters. R. J. Cray '19, and H. B. Kremer '18, are two good men out for second and C. L. Layton '18, is regarded as almost a sure winner of third base position. Capt. H. E. Clough '17, is practically certain of his place at shortstop. Eldon Imhoff '18, is an infield man who may be worked at almost any position except first base.

In the outfield at least two men may be said to be certain of their places. These are Homer Brown '19, and E. G. Harbison '17. This leaves only center field unaccounted for. Gillis, being an excellent hitter, will probably be used in center when he does not pitch. Clifford Herrien '19, and M. R. Carey '18, are two candidates for this place.

Throughout the spring vacation period, the baseball squad has been kept at Iowa City hard at work, any men regarded as likely candidates being required to remain for practice or practically forfeit chances for the team. Weather interfered to a slight extent, but on the whole much has been accomplished. Coach Kent has been particular about giving his men a quantity of batting practice, and has taken turns himself on occasion at putting the ball across the plate for them. Kent, who is a former Iowa star athlete, was for a time a member of the pitching staff of the Brooklyn Nationals.

Iowa's conference baseball dates are as follows:

April 14—Chicago at Chicago.
May 5—Indiana at Iowa City; 7—Chicago at Iowa City; 11—Northwestern at Evanston; 12—Wisconsin at Madison; 19—Illinois at Urbana; 25—Northwestern at Iowa City.
June 2—Wisconsin at Iowa City.

ANDOVER COACH
JOINS THE NAVY

ANDOVER, Mass.—Phillips-Andover Academy will lose its swimming coach, A. D. Sutherland. It was learned Thursday that the coach has entered the United States Navy and will serve on the U. S. S. Virginia. Previous to his entrance in the Navy he was making plans to join the Red Cross corps in France.

Coach Sutherland has taught swimming at Andover three years and has turned out three championship teams.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Columbus 4, Louisville 1.
Kansas City 11, Minneapolis 5.
Indianapolis 12, Toledo 1.
Milwaukee 6, St. Paul 4.

WESTERN TEAMS
WILL PLAY THEIR
SCHEDULES OUT

Conference Official Gives State-
ment to This Effect, Unless
There Is Some Crisis in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Unless some unexpected development in the war plans shatter present plans, athletic activities in the Western Conference will adhere to the schedule, according to a statement given out by Dr. T. F. Moran of Purdue University who is secretary of the faculty athletic board of control of that conference. If any action is taken it will be taken up by the individual colleges in the "Big Nine" and will be independent of the action of the other remaining members. However, in case three or more universities suspend athletics it will necessitate the canceling of all sports at the universities with whom they compete and will virtually mean the suspension of all athletics in the conference.

No steps have been taken to call a meeting for the purpose of considering the dropping of athletics and the initiative must be taken by the colleges themselves. At present the sentiment is about evenly divided in regard to suspending athletics. Indiana University, Northwestern University and University of Wisconsin favor the dropping of athletics this year, while Purdue University, University of Iowa, University of Chicago, University of Illinois and University of Minnesota will not abandon their spring schedules unless concerted action taken by all members of the "Big Nine" suspends athletics.

MORE ENTRIES
ARE RECEIVED
FOR MARATHON

Although the time for the closing of entries for the annual American Marathon race of the Boston Athletic Association, which is to be held next Thursday, expired Thursday, Manager G. V. Brown has announced that entries would be received as late as next Monday. Many of the local athletes have not entered, and their blanks are expected to be filed within the next few days.

Entries from four out-of-town athletes were received Thursday. Gregg Richards of New York, a former Harvard student sent in his name. The others were Harold Hoffman, Glencoe A. C., N. Y.; John Silverdollar, Seward A. C., N. Y.; and H. A. Garvin, Shannahan C. C. of Philadelphia.

WILL NOT PLOW
UP GOLF LINKS,
SAYS SECRETARY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Vegetables will not grow up on the velvet greens of the golf courses throughout the United States, if Howard Whitney, secretary of the United States Golf Association, has anything to say about it.

"Golf enthusiasts will help the Government in any way they can," he said, speaking about a movement to turn the courses into productive farms. "But the times certainly do not warrant ripping up the golf courses for gardens."

"If the new food commission in Washington requests it, the association will quickly advise all clubs to cultivate their spare grounds, but in no case will the links be disturbed while thousands of acres of land can still be used for agricultural purposes."

HOCKEY IS MAJOR
SPORT AT AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass.—At a meeting of the student council it was voted that hockey be reestablished as an intercollegiate sport at Amherst College next winter. The sport was abandoned in 1914 in favor of basketball.

Contrary to reports, George Davis will remain as coach of the baseball team till the end of the season. The season opens tomorrow with a game with Bowdoin.

AMERICAN HENLEY IS OFF

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The American Rowing Association at a meeting Thursday decided to call off the American Henley regatta, which was to be rowed on the Schuylkill River, because so many colleges had given up rowing and because many would be broken up by enlisting of oarsmen. It is expected that a still larger number of oarsmen will enlist, which will cause a further slump in more desirable events.

OUTFIELDER BABINGTON SOLD
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Rochester International League Club has sold outfielder C. L. Babington to the Reading club of the New York State league. Babington was farmed out to Reading by Rochester last season.

WORLD'S RECORD EQUALED

CHICAGO, Ill.—The world's record for a 60-foot tank was equaled Thursday night in the 400-yard National A. A. U. relay race, when the Illinois A. C. defeated New York A. C. in a close contest. Hamilton A. C., Chicago, was third. The time was 3m. 42.5-5s.

PITCHER APPLETON RELEASED

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Brooklyn National League Baseball Club has announced the release of Pitcher Edward Appleton to the Baltimore International league club.

PICKUPS

Manager Mitchell of the Cubs is using Zeider as a substitute to Captain Doyle at second base.

Two straight for the world's champions. Manager Barry is certainly getting results just now.

Tris Speaker made up for his single hit of Wednesday, by getting three hits in four times at bat.

Magee was the first Boston player to get a hit at Braves Field this season. "It was a hard drive to right field."

Hoblitzell of the Red Sox is showing considerable speed on the bases this spring. He has stolen three in two games.

That was a splendid catch Kauff of the Giants made off Maranville's liner in left center. It should have been good for a hit.

Boston has a promising outfielder in Bailey. He fielded well yesterday and made a hit in one of the two times he went to bat.

Manager McGraw of the New York Giants has released infielder Joseph Wagner to the Kansas City club of the American Association.

The New York Giants are scheduled to play an exhibition game with the Newark International league team at Newark day after tomorrow.

Manager Mack of the Athletics was forced to use three pitchers against Washington yesterday and they were found for 12 hits and six runs.

It isn't often that a player in a major league game is out for batting out of turn as was the case with McCarty of the Giants yesterday.

Maranville appears to be as lively as ever in the field and despite the poor condition of the grounds he covered a lot of territory, accepting nine chances.

Wolter, the former Boston and New York American pitcher and outfielder, is hitting the ball hard for the Cubs. Yesterday he made a three-base hit in three times up.

Toney of Cincinnati and Ames of St. Louis had a five pitchers' battle yesterday the first named allowing only three hits and no runs, while Ames allowed seven hits and one run.

Outfielder Kauff is evidently out to show National league fans that he is a batter of the 300 class. In the opening game yesterday he made three hits in four times up, an average of .750.

Clarence Walker of the Red Sox keeps right on accumulating a fine batting average. Yesterday he made three hits in five times up giving him a total of six hits in 10 times at bat, an average of .600.

Wesleyan and Bowdoin had a nip-and-tuck game yesterday, the final score being three each. Bowdoin took a three run lead in the eighth inning only to have Wesleyan score a run in that inning and then make two more in the ninth.

President B. B. Johnson of the American league has sent the customary annual pass to President Wilson, and Vice-President Marshall, and has also sent one to former President W. H. Taft. The passes are hand engraved and gold lettered.

Coach Roy Thomas of the University of Pennsylvania baseball nine appears to have picked up a promising pitcher in Tittel who, in his first game at Franklin Field Saturday, held the heavy-hitting Swarthmore College nine to seven hits and one run.

The New York Americans are being forced to face left-handed pitching and have lost both games. Ruth and Leonard have been the opposing pitchers and all the hits the New York club has been able to make are 10, three in the first game and seven in the second.

Magee, outfielder of the Boston Braves appears to have regained his batting form. In the opening game yesterday he made two hits in four times up, one of them being good for three bases. Catcher Gowdy also showed good form at the bat getting the same number.

Hugh Bedient, the pitcher who did much to help the Boston Americans win the world's championship in 1912, appears to be back in championship form judging by the way he held the Red Sox in the game with Toledo. The world's champions made only three hits in five innings their former teammate pitched.

WESLEYAN AND
BOWDOIN TIED

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wesleyan and Bowdoin played a 3 to 3 tie on Andrus Field Thursday afternoon in the opening game of the Wesleyan baseball season. Neither team scored until the eighth, when Bowdoin scored three runs. Wesleyan evened things in the ninth, however, but could not score the winning run. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Wesleyan.....0 0 0 0 0 1 2 4 4 5
Bowdoin.....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 3
Batteries—Westcott and Widdoes; Pendleton and Bradford. Umpires—Rorty and Hartford. Time—2h.

LEXINGTON GOLF
CLUB ANNOUNCES
SEASON'S DATES

Schedule Calls for 30 Tournaments—Two Open Events Under M. G. A. to Be Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Mass.—J. S. Smith, chairman of the tournament committee of the Lexington Golf Club, has announced the season's schedule, including a record list of no less than 30 tournaments. For the first time in the history of the club, two open tournaments under the auspices of the Massachusetts Golf Association will be held during the season, the first a special three-day "war relief" tournament, opening the season April 19 and closing Saturday, April 21.

The proceeds will be used for some war purpose. The annual open tournament in June will be held June 13. The season will close Oct. 27.

The season's tournament which proved so popular last year will be held again, and club matches with Bellevue and Wellesley have been planned, besides the usual Executive Committee trophy, President's trophy and Greens Committee trophy tournaments. The schedule follows:

April 19, 20 and 21—Open tournament; 23—first round season's trophy tournament.

May 5—Qualifying round of Greens Committee trophy tournament, first 16 to qualify for match play; 12—tournament; 19—second round season's trophy tournament, handicap match play; 26—club match between Lexington and Bellevue at Melrose; 30—m. handicap match play; p. m., two-ball foursome.

June 2—Qualifying round of Executive Committee trophy tournament, first 16 to qualify; 9—club match between Wellesley and Lexington at Lexington; 16—handicap vs. bogey; 18—open tournament; 23—third round season's trophy tournament, handicap match play; 30—m. two-ball foursome.

July 4—m. two-ball foursome; all drive; p. m., mixed foursome; 7—fourth round of season's trophy tournament, handicap match play; 14—club match between Bellevue and Lexington at Lexington; 21—flag tournament; 28—handicap match play.

Aug. 4—Fifth round of season's trophy tournament, handicap match play; 11—handicap vs. bogey; 18—first-ball foursome, one-third combined handicap; 25—club match between Wellesley and Lexington at Wellesley.

Sept. 1, 2 and 3—Unlimited medal play, one-half handicap, best selected nine holes to win; 8—qualifying round of President's trophy tournament, first 16 to qualify for match play; 15—sixth round of season's trophy tournament, handicap match play; 22—handicap vs. bogey; 29—two-ball foursome, all drive.

Oct. 6—Final round season's trophy tournament, unlimited medal play, one-half handicap, best 10 to win; 20—best ball foursome, Buster Brown rules; 27—flag tournament.

BOSTON LATIN TO
PLAY ST. MARK'S
NINE TOMORROW

Coach O'Brien's Boys Will Go to
Southboro, Mass., for Game—
Outlook Is Bright

Boston Latin School is scheduled to open its baseball season tomorrow afternoon with St. Mark's School at Southboro and Coach F. J. O'Brien of the local nine is looking forward to a good contest. Whether the B. L. S. boys win or lose it will be a fine workout for them, and it will give Coach O'Brien a chance to see the boys in actual competition, and give him a line on the team's real ability. The boys have been working out for some little time, and are in good shape to start the year.

Fred Maguire, who played such a fine game at second base last season, has been elected captain. Judging from the way he has taken hold during practice, he will make a good leader, and his playing so far marks him as one of the mainstays of the team this year. His batting is fine and his fielding is fully up to the standard he set last year. He also has a good idea of leadership.

The battery at Boston Latin School will be strong this year, veteran material being available. A. C. Goodwin and John Tetlow, who were developed into first string catchers last year, will do the bulk of the work behind the bat. James Shae, who improved rapidly toward the close of the schedule last year, has been working hard all spring, and will be the first string pitcher. He has plenty of speed and is rapidly gaining good control of the ball. There are several promising new candidates out for the pitcher position that Coach O'Brien will work up into underdogs.

George Goodrich, football star, will play first base. He was a member of the baseball squad last season, and is the best man appearing this year for the position. For third base there are two candidates who have had infield experience, Francis McCarthy and D. A. D'Amelio. The two are putting up a close fight for the place, and will probably alternate. Francis Cronin, the hockey player and track star, is out for the infield, and will probably play at second base. Shortstop will be filled by a new man if Cronin does play second.

James Finnegan is the only veteran left for the outfield, but there is a wealth of promising material out for the two open positions, and the outfield will not be weak this season. H. L. Seely has arranged a fine schedule. The season was to have opened with Milton Academy at Milton, this week Wednesday, but the game was called off. The season will end June 5.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
New Orleans 4, Mobile 5.
Nashville 9, Birmingham 2.
Little Rock 3, Memphis 2.
Chattanooga 1, Atlanta 1.

BRAVES-GIANT
BASEBALL GAME
IS POSTPONED

Boston Nationals Have Batting
Practice and Military Drill
This Morning, Latter Under
Sergeant Schofield

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	1917	1916
Chicago	2	0	1.000	500	
Cincinnati	2	0	1.000	500	
New York	1	0	1.000	500	
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000	500	
Boston	0	1	.000	1,000	
Brooklyn	0	1	.000	1,000	
St. Louis	0	2	.000	500	
Pittsburgh	0	2	.000	500	

RESULTS YESTERDAY
New York 6, Boston 4.
Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 0.
Cincinnati 1, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia-Brooklyn, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
New York at Boston, postponed.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

Today's game between the Boston Braves and New York Giants scheduled for Braves Field was postponed. The two teams will meet tomorrow, conditions permitting.

The Boston players were put through an hour of military drill this morning at the field in charge of Sgt. Perry Schofield of the Fifth Regiment M. N. G. Sergeant Schofield has been appointed regular military instructor for the club and he will be in charge of the work every morning. He is the world's champion rifle marksman at 500 yards having a record of 114 consecutive bullseyes at that distance.

After the players had had their drill, they were given a long practice at batting with Manager Stallings in charge. This appears to be the weakest part of the Braves playing and the manager proposes to give the players a lot of this practice while they are at home.

NEW YORK CAPTURES
ITS OPENING GAME

Scoring all of its runs in the fourth inning, the New York Giants opened their National league season of 1917 with a victory over the Boston Nationals at Braves Field Thursday afternoon, 6 to 4. The customary opening-day exercises were held. Mayor J. M. Curley of Boston throwing out the first ball. Marines and sailors helped the two clubs raise the American flag in centerfield and an exhibition of flying was given by Walter Bullock.

Anderson started pitching for the Giants and did very well, but was replaced by Sallee in the fourth inning after Manager McGraw had sent in a pinch-hitter for Anderson in the third. Rudolph started pitching for Boston and lasted four innings, being replaced by Allen, who gave way to Barnes in the ninth inning. New York made 11 hits in all, eight off Rudolph and three off Allen. Boston made nine hits, four off Anderson and five off Sallee. Burns and Kauff were the batting stars, each getting three hits in four times up. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 6 11 2
Boston.....0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 4 9 1

Batteries—Anderson, Sallee and Rudolph; McCarthy, Rudolph, Allen, Barnes and Gowdy. Umpires—Byron and Guigley. Time—2h. 16m.

CHICAGO DEFEATS
PITTSBURGH TEAM

CHICAGO, Ill.—Douglas held Pittsburgh to four scattered hits Thursday, while Chicago bunched hits behind Cooper's unsteadiness and won their second consecutive victory, 2 to 0. Doyle retired in favor of Zeider. Wortman's batting was a feature.

CINCINNATI WINS
FROM ST. LOUIS, 1-0

CINCINNATI, O.—Toney and Ames engaged in a pitchers' battle here Thursday, the former having a shade the better of it, and Cincinnati won, 1 to 0. After Long dropped McKee's long fly in the fifth inning, Groh followed with a single, driving in the only run of the game. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 1
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 1

Batteries—Toney and Wingo; Ames and Snyder. Umpires—Orth and Rigler. Time—1h. 37m.

CARLTON SIGNS HOWARD BUCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

NORTHFIELD, Minn.—Howard Buck, former University of Wisconsin football tackle, and assistant coach last year of the eleven at Madison, has been named director of athletics at Carlton College, having signed a three-year contract. He will coach football, basketball and baseball; track athletics and gymnasium training remaining under the direction of E. A. Bosenhart.

WHITMAN DROPS SPORTS

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—Whitman College has announced the canceling of all athletics and that five days a week will be given over to military training of all men in the institution.

WOMEN GOLFERS
OPEN THE SEASON
AT WOLLASTON

MONTCLAIR, Mass.—The first tournament of the season under the auspices of the Women's Golf Association of Boston was held Thursday over the course of the Wollaston Golf Club here. Two teams of five played, and the team, captained by Miss Ruth Hichborn of Lexington defeated the players captained by Miss Ann Nason of The Country Club, Brookline, by 3 to 2.

Miss Hichborn lost to Miss Nason at the nineteenth hole, but Mrs. J. D. Stiles of Belmont, after a brilliant contest, scored a victory over Mrs. Cole, Alhambra, by 1 up.

Mrs. D. S. Belcher, formerly Miss Katherine Edgett, one of the youngest players in the association, caused a surprise by winning over Mrs. E. W. Daley, the former southern champion, and one of the best players in this State, by 4 and 3. Mrs. E. D. Morse, formerly Miss Constance Righter, showed fine golf against Miss Frances D. McCarthy, by winning by the narrow margin of 1 up.

Mrs. G. A. Dohney of the Belmont Spring Country Club played well for the first tourney of the season against Mrs. H. C. Philbrick of the Brae-Burn Country Club. Mrs. Dohney, after being 1 up and 1 to go, scored a 3 on the home green. After getting away a long drive, she placed her second on the side of the green and then held her putt for a 3. The summary:

TEAM A TEAM B
Miss Ann Nason.....1 Miss Ruth Hichborn.....0
Mrs. G. E. Cole.....0 born.....0
Mrs. E. W. Daley.....0 Mrs. J. D. Stiles.....1
Mrs. R. D. Morse.....1 Mrs. D. S. Belcher.....1
Mrs. H. C. Philbrick.....0 Mrs. F. D. McCarthy.....0
Brock.....0 Mrs. G. A. Dohney.....1

Team total.....2 Team total.....3

COACH NICKALLS
REMAINS AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—It was announced at Yale Thursday night that Guy Nickalls, the English rowing coach, will remain at Yale until the end of the college year, although all Yale's rowing schedule has been canceled on account of the war. Mr. Nickalls will be at the boathouse daily to give instructions to such undergraduates as desire to keep up rowing. Whether any minor events will be arranged has not yet been decided. The Yale authorities have turned over the Adee boat house to the Government for use as a training station for the Yale coast patrol unit of 40 men, who will eat and sleep in the boathouse, directed by Prof. Mather Abbott, the assistant rowing coach.

WILLIAMS WINS
FROM NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a slow game that was stopped at the end of the eighth inning because of darkness, the New York University baseball team lost to Williams College by a score of 14 to 5 on Ohio Field Thursday. Reich started in to pitch for New York, and for the first six innings was effective, then he lost control and after passing several batsmen was replaced by Kranichfeld. Foster pitched a steady game for Williams. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Williams.....0 1 2 1 0 5 5 0 14 13
New York.....0 0 2 1 0 1 0 5 5 9

Batteries—Foster and Kingsley; Reich, Kranichfeld and Baker. Umpires—Swenson. Time—2h.

UNION COLLEGE
FOOTBALL DATES

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The schedule for the Union College football eleven has been announced. It calls for eight games, the season being opened on Sept. 29 with the St. Lawrence team. Trinity and Amherst will be played next, the former here and the latter at Amherst. Then come in succeeding weeks games with Columbia and New York University, both at New York. The schedule:

Sept. 29—St. Lawrence at Schenectady.
Oct. 6—Trinity at Schenectady; 12—Amherst at Amherst; 20—Columbia at New York; 27—New York University at New York.

TRACK STARS MAY
FORM AERO SQUAD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Homer Baker, holder of the half-mile championship of Great Britain, a title he won just before war was declared, is interested in organizing an aero squad of 12 men, made up from track and field athletes. J. T. Higgins, the middle distance runner, and G. V. Bonhag, the one-time champion distance runner and now athletic director at Hamilton Institute, have expressed a willingness to join the squad, and Baker is now looking for others.

G. N. RICHARD IS
SQUASH VICTOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—G. N. Richard, the defending champion, easily defeated W. H. Putnam in a second round match of the squash tennis club championship at New York Athletic Club Thursday. The score was 15-13, 15-5, 15-7. Richard hit to the corners and over the telltale with great force. Putnam put up his strongest fight in the first game, which was a close affair.

RUTGERS DEFEATS HAMILTON
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—In a tenth inning rally Rutgers defeated Hamilton by 5 to 4 here Thursday.

FOUR TEAMS IN
THE AMERICAN
ARE UNBEATEN

Boston, Washington and Cleveland Repeat Opening Day's Successes, While Chicago White Sox Do Not Play

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	1917	1916
Boston	2	0	1.000	1,000	
Washington	2	0	1.000	1,000	
Cleveland	2	0	1.000	1,000	
Chicago	1	0	1.000	500	
St. Louis	0	1	.000	1,000	
New York	0	2	.000	500	
Philadelphia	0	2	.000	500	
Detroit	0	2	.000	500	

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Boston 6, New York 1.
Washington 6, Philadelphia 2.
Cleveland 4, Detroit 1.
St. Louis-Chicago, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at New York.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Detroit, postponed.
Washington at Philadelphia.

Today finds four teams still undefeated in the American league baseball championship standing. Boston, Washington and Cleveland are credited with two straight victories while Chicago stands with only one to its credit owing to the fact that the game scheduled to be played at St. Louis Thursday had to be postponed. Boston repeated its victory over New York by a score of 6 to 1. Washington had an easy time winning from the Philadelphia Athletics 6 to 2 and Cleveland and Detroit had a very close game, the first named winning 2 to 1.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS
ARE AGAIN WINNERS

INDIA'S PRINCES STAND FIRM BY SIDE OF BRITAIN

Pledge Loyalty to British Government at Gathering in Honor of Maharaja of Bikaner

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Some interesting speeches were delivered in Bombay at a banquet given by his fellow-princes to the Maharaja of Bikaner, one of India's three representatives at the Imperial War Conference, before his departure for England.

The Maharaja of Patiala, in proposing a toast to the guest of the evening, said: "I am expressing the united feeling of the ruling princes of India when I ask our representative, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, to carry with him to his Imperial Majesty and to his Government, as well as to our brethren in Great Britain and her colonies, our earnest assurance that India's princes will spare no pains to cooperate in the cause of the Empire; that their staunch devotion and loyalty to the august person of his Imperial Majesty and their feelings of steadfast friendship and alliance with the nations of Greater Britain will find satisfaction only in the practical demonstration thereof; that their determination to be of what humble assistance they can in the present crisis will be even more resolute. If that is possible, than it has been in the past; and that no accident, trouble or sacrifice shall deter them from the course which they have laid out for themselves. We have no other motive but those of pure attachment to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and such as spring from unity of interest with Great Britain and her colonies."

The Maharaja of Alwar, another Rajput prince of the younger generation, said: "We are all naturally anxious to raise India's position in accordance with her ancient glory. India has nothing to beg, but at the present time it is not given the opportunity to claim or ask that our Aryavarta may at least be put in such a position that she may be able to hold her head alongside the other sister nations of the Empire. We are not going to embarrass the Government who guide the destinies of this country with such questions at the present moment, as it is necessary for us to concert all our energies toward our common aim of ultimate success. We feel confident that when the moment arrives we shall not be forgotten, or left behind."

The Maharaja of Bikaner, in reply said, in part: "The beginning now made in according India her proper place in the Empire is a wise and sagacious measure that will knit England and India still closer together, and it will further strengthen the ties connecting India with Great Britain which all well-wishers of the great British Empire so earnestly desire. I would like to be permitted to say that I am not speaking any idle words in an irresponsible or light-hearted manner, but that I am expressing my highest and firm conviction when I say that this and many other signs are good omens, full of bright promises for the future."

"India, the daughter state, has proved that it would, as of old, always faithfully stand by England through thick and thin for the honor and glory of the mighty British Empire, of which she considers herself an integral part. After the end of this terrible, world-wide war who can doubt that the angle of vision as regards India will be still further altered in favor of every reasonable and right political reform. Close personal comradeship on the battlefields and the common bond of loyalty for the Sovereign and love for the Empire have furthermore led to a similar favorable change in the angle of vision of the self-governing colonies and the other parts of the British dominions, which for the first time are beginning to realize and understand. We may, therefore, confidently assume that Great Britain and the British nation who have so bravely made, and are still making such tremendous sacrifices to uphold the cause of justice and humanity will not forget the just claims and aspirations of India to enable her to work out her destiny under Britain's guiding hand and protection."

OPENING DEBATES IN ITALIAN PARLIAMENT

Rome, Italy.—The opening meetings of the present Italian parliamentary session have proceeded calmly, although a motion was presented by the Socialist deputies urging an immediate transformation of foreign policy with a view to hastening negotiations for peace, and alleging that such a course was rendered necessary by the economic condition of the country. Like the former Socialist move for peace, this too was followed by a vote of 227 against 31 in favor of the debate being postponed for six months. In the debate upon the agricultural question, criticism was passed upon the steps taken by the Minister of Agriculture to promote an increase in agricultural activity, and it was stated that there were regions in Italy that it had been impossible to cultivate, owing to a lack of laborers. Conditions in the south, in particular, were considered critical. If cultivation had been possible, the present shortage of maize and potatoes would not have been experienced, it was maintained, and the Government was urged to take prompt and energetic action, with a view to providing sufficient workers for the necessary agricultural operations. It was pointed out that the temporary discharges from military service conceded during March and April are of little benefit to the north of Italy, as in that part work in the fields begins in May. It is considered that the present procedure for procuring farm laborers from the military authorities is too complicated, and

that the provincial commissions, through whom applications have to be made, have not always proved themselves competent in the discharge of their duties. Stress was laid upon the fact that the industrial and agricultural factors are as important as the military in modern warfare, and that men in the fields are therefore as necessary as men in the trenches and in the munition factories. It was deplored that the Government had not requisitioned goods of general consumption, and the mixing of rice and potato flour with wheat flour was advocated in the making of bread, as being calculated to effect an annual saving of about 20,000,000 quintals of grain.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Butler Ames, who has been named by Governor McCall of Massachusetts to be commander of the Home Guard, which the State Legislature is to create for domestic police work while the war is on, is a grandson of General Benjamin F. Butler. Butler Ames' father was General Adelbert Ames of the Regular United States Army, who had a most creditable record in the Spanish-American War. Colonel Ames is a native and resident of Lowell, Mass., where he has figured prominently, socially and in civic betterment movements. He was graduated from West Point in 1894, and after serving for a time in the army resigned to study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated in 1896, having fitted himself, by courses in mechanical and electrical engineering, for the administrative and advisory duties which he has since carried. In Lowell, as a manager of large industries, during the Spanish-American War he served with distinction in Porto Rico. From 1903 to 1910 he represented the Fifth Massachusetts District in Congress. Thus it will be seen that he is a man of varied experience and proved ability in public service.

Charles Henry Brent, who is to officiate and preach at the great dedicatory service in St. Paul's, London, in commemoration of the entrance of the United States into the war, is now the Protestant Episcopal bishop of the Philippine Islands. This position he has held since 1901, and he has been one of the main personal factors in giving to American rule in the islands such a measure of idealism as it has had. His circle of admirers in the United States is very large, and includes adherents of all forms of religious faith, for he is broad, irenic in temper, and hostile to anything like sectarian pride and exclusiveness. As a pulpit orator he is ranked highly, and as an author he is popular owing to the freshness of his thought and the pertinency of his illustrations. One of his finest acts in a civic sense, while in the Far East, was his service on an international commission to investigate the opium problem in China, and to report on ways by which nations connected with the traffic should aid the Chinese in getting rid of the blight on national life. Bishop Brent is a Canadian Anglo-American, who began his ministerial career in the United States in Buffalo, N. Y., and then, in 1888, went to Boston, where he was at work in a prominent parish when he was chosen by the General Convention to go to the Philippines.

Oscar Terry Crosby, who has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to aid Mr. McAdoo at a time when the duties of the department and the volume of its business will be markedly increased, is a man of wealth and of high standing in the manufacturing and electrical engineering world. He is just home from Belgium, where he has been aiding Mr. Hoover in carrying on the relief work of the American commission. Mr. Crosby is a Louisianian, who, after graduation from the West Point Military Academy in 1882, found himself so deeply interested in electrical experimentation that he resigned from the army and joined forces with one of the largest firms originating and manufacturing electrical machinery. Later he became interested as an investor and administrator, in public utilities making and selling electricity, and as such acquired his wealth. He has been a wide-ranging explorer of remote lands, like Abyssinia, Turkestan, Tibet, and Borneo, and he has had his service in this field rewarded by election to membership in the Royal Geographical Society, London. He is a Democrat, with a residence in Virginia.

Frances Alice Kellor, named by Governor Whitman of New York to be head of the division of aliens in the resource mobilization bureau of the Adjutant-General's office at Albany, is one of the leading experts of the United States in connection with the immigrant and alien problem. She formerly served as secretary and treasurer of the New York State Immigration Commission, and later was chief investigator of the State's Bureau of Industries and Immigration. Subsequently she served on Federal boards and in national organizations devoted to the study of immigration. She has edited the review known as "Immigrants in America." She is well informed on conditions that exist among the alien population of the Empire State, and will know how to deal with them in time of war. Miss Kellor is a native of Ohio, studied law at Cornell University, and specialized in sociology at the University of Chicago, and at the School of Philanthropy in New York City. Hers is one of the best cases that could be cited of the readiness, at this hour, with which responsible officials of state are turning to the thoroughly trained social worker for aid in getting the needed thing done.

Professor Manouloff, Russian Minister of Public Education, was rector of the Moscow University, a post of which he was deprived by the reactionary Cossack Ministry. It may be as well to state that Professor Manouloff has no relation whatever with the notorious Manouloff of the Stürmer regime.

WORKING CLASS ASSOCIATIONS IN ENGLAND CONFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England.—A national conference of working class associations was held recently at Bradford, under the presidency of Mr. James Bell, secretary to the Oldham Weavers Association, who took the chair in the absence of Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M. P.

Mr. G. D. H. Cole of Magdalen College, Oxford, gave an address on "Scientific Management," in which he contended that their ideal in industry should be that of securing self-government for the workers engaged in it. Advocates of "scientific management" would declare that their object was that of finding the best method of payment, hours and conditions of labor, rest pauses, amount of supervision and methods of production. It had been the fundamental teaching of Mr. Taylor, the founder of the system, that those things went together, but he thought they should not take Mr. Taylor's word, even if those who had to apply "scientific management" in practice were purely disinterested persons. The best for capital was not necessarily the best for labor, or the best for the community. Indeed, the capitalist's criterion of what was best lay in practice in the profit he could secure from it. That did not mean that it was necessarily bad for labor, but it did not mean, either, that it was necessarily good. He reviewed the Taylor, Gault, Emerson, Halsey, and Rowan systems, and said that under at least three of them the employer secured a double advantage, for he reduced his standing charges, and at the same time paid the worker less per piece. It was difficult to see either rhyme or reason in such a method of remuneration, except from the employer's point of view. There was no essential or necessary connection between the application of Mr. Taylor's methods to industry and the adoption of fancy systems of payment, which were unintelligible to the ordinary workman. At present, they had not men so trained as to be capable of exercising control in these methods. Experts were needed in the Trade Union movement, and would be of enormous importance in the period of reconstruction.

Mr. C. G. Renold of Hans Renold, Ltd., Manchester, in opening the discussion maintained that many of the observations of Mr. Cole applied to the whole capitalist system and not exclusively to "scientific management." That form of management did not claim to be a solution of the whole industrial problem. In his own firm, the specialization advocated by Mr. Taylor had broken down, and they had been obliged to go back to a more moderate degree of it. He believed "scientific management" would promote the up-grading of the workers, and would not have the contrary result. His firm had, for many years, adopted some of the methods of this system, but he did not expect that form of management to bring about the industrial millennium. That depended on the qualities of statesmanship shown by the leaders of labor on the one side, and by the employers on the other. He asked the delegates to examine sympathetically any device for increasing production, provided it did not place labor in a worse position than before.

Mr. Jeffs of the Cooperative Society stated that in his own experience "scientific management" meant nothing but speeding up, and tended to the promotion of class distinctions. Mr. Mabbs of the Coventry Trades Council, expressed his conviction that great as had been the increased production since the war broke out it was nothing to what it might be if antagonism between employers and employed could be eliminated, but that antagonism would never be removed so long as a capitalist system existed. He deprecated the working classes having anything to do with proposed "scientific management" as generally understood. Those classes would be much better employed in using their time, energy and ability in getting hold as quickly as they could of the control of industry. At the evening session Dr. Marian Phillips of the National Women's Labor League gave an address on "Women in Industry." To establish a wholesale exclusion of women from the various industries after the war, would, she said, be the worst possible way of dealing with the situation. What the male workers had to do was to find a way of knitting together the interests of men and women, so that justice could be done with corresponding advantage to both. Sweated trades had in the past been synonymous terms with women's trades, and the first necessity was, to insure that no worker, whether man or woman, should work for a wage less than would enable him or her to live a pleasurable life. The institution of a living wage, however, could not be made by establishing at one sweep one level minimum throughout the country.

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of lady superintendents in the factories after the example of the British factories. The work of the lady superintendents is to engage the women workers, to see to the sanitary conditions of the workrooms and to organize canteens and nurseries. The meeting also considered the question of the secondary education of girls which, as it now exists, is not sufficient to enable them to fit themselves for the liberal professions, and a resolution was passed requesting the Superior Council of Education and the commission appointed to draw up a report, to hasten the introduction of such reforms as will enable the women to take a full share in life of the country.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Duluth's Vote on Saloons
DULUTH HERALD.—There is no chance of mistaking what Duluth wants about "wet and dry." It wants it "dry." And it does not want it dry on paper only. It wants it dry in fact. The will of the people is the law of the community. The dry decision should be given full effect in complete good faith. Duluth wants to be dry, and it will be dry or know the reason why. The verdict is "no saloons" but that means no blind pigs and no bootleggers. The city authorities should be prepared to deal out swift and sure punishment to those who attempt to violate the will of the people as expressed recently for the second time by the enlightened conscience of the community. The procession in this country is surging strongly dryward, and Duluth has joined that procession with a will. It must not be balked in its determination. There is just one way to enforce this verdict, and that is to the letter and by straight-from-the-shoulder tactics. It will be the worse for any individual or any official who attempts to undermine the public will. Duluth has voted dry—now make it dry.

Leadership of Teachers.
DALLAS FARM AND RANCH.—A great deal has been said recently about the importance of county supervision of rural schools; better salaries for superintendents and teachers; courses in agriculture and domestic science; State aid and longer terms, all of which are well worth the attention of every patron and citizen. There is one defect in our system of public schools that seems not to have had the attention it deserves. That is the lack of interest most teachers of rural schools manifest in the community. It is true that most teachers are interested in their patrons and devote a small part of their time to visiting during the school term, but their stay at one school is so short under our present system that they cannot hope to make much impression upon the minds of patrons and pupils. In the best farming communities there is work for progressive, energetic teachers 12 months of the year. Instead of moving to town or seeking employment in other lines during vacation time the teachers of the rural school

should be retained to lead the community in social center meetings, boys' and girls' clubs, farmers' institutes and to make rural surveys and other work preparatory to the next term.

Athletic Activities in Wartime.
FARGO FORUM.—A sort of hysteria seems to have struck some American university and college officials. There is a widespread movement for the curtailment of all athletic activities in the colleges. Orders have been issued by many institutions for the abandonment of all athletic schedules for the spring—because of the war. Just why this is thought a needful preparation for war would be hard to say. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood has pointed out the folly of such a course. "We want no less athletic activity now, but more of it," is the gist of General Wood's comment. "If colleges are not engaged in competitive athletic activities, they should enter such competition," it is General Wood's added comment. It would be a good thing if the college leaders kept their heads level; he would have done the Nation good service. America is not going to ram its young men over into the trenches tomorrow. It will not be possible for the immediate training of all the youth of the land, and in the meantime the best place for them is in their college or university, where they may fit themselves for service better than anywhere else in civilian life. And the athletic training received in competitive sports will be one of the best features in fitting them for the soldierly duties that may lie ahead.

CHANGE IN REGISTRATION AGE.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—An Order in Council, published in the London Gazette, makes it obligatory on employers of men of military age to prepare statements in writing giving information as to male employees of 16 years or over. Hitherto employers have only been obliged to make these statements in regard to male employees between the ages of 18 and 41. A statement on a special form must also be made of women of 16 years or over for the time being employed who have been so employed for one week or more. It is also provided that, if required by the Director-General of National Service, the employer shall furnish a true copy of any such statement.

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IN ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS
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DETROIT
Fascinating Blouses
New Blouse Modes designed particularly for wear with tailored suits.
Tailored Georgette Crepe Blouses \$5.00
Embroidered Georgette Crepe Blouses \$5.75, \$7.50
Blouses of China Silks \$5.00
Novelty Foulard Blouses \$7.50
Satin Striped Taffeta Blouses \$5.00, \$5.50

He Booterye
Announces an Early Showing of Men's and Women's New SPRING FOOTWEAR
David Whitney Building,
265 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

RUSSO-AUSTRALIAN TRADE RELATIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A Russo-Australian Bureau of Commerce, with an office in Petrograd, will probably be established in Melbourne, as leading statesmen and commercial men are to meet in the Town Hall with Mr. A. N. D'Abaza, the Imperial Russian Consul-General, to take definite action.

Prior to the war, said Mr. D'Abaza in a public statement, Australia customarily exported large quantities of wool, minerals, and other crude products to Germany. In Russia there is an inexhaustible market for all such materials, and it is obviously to the advantage of both countries that Australia should henceforth export to Russia instead of to Germany. On the other hand, Russia is competent to supply Australia with many things Australia needs but does not yet produce for herself. For example, soft wools of all sorts and certain articles of manufacture which Australia now secures from America and elsewhere at prices greatly in excess of the rates ruling in Russia.

FRENCH SHIPMASTER REWARDED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Capt. Louis Sanguy, master of the French steamship Chilli, of Marseilles, in recognition of his services to the shipwrecked crew of the steamship Lynfield of Stockton, whom he rescued in the Mediterranean Sea on Jan. 10 last.

New Spring Styles Now Showing
The season's distinctive styles are always first seen at the
NORBRO SHOP
17 E. Gd. River, DETROIT

Garden and Porch Utilities
Weeding Cushions, Tool Baskets, Hanging Baskets, Sun Dials, Bird Baths, Flower Bowls.
Many NEW GIFTS suitable for WEDDINGS and GRADUATION. Quaint Pottery, Pewter, Lamps, Chinese, Table Runners.
BLEAZBY SHOP OF GIFTS
9 EAST ADAMS AVENUE - DETROIT
Charles W. Warren & Co.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELERS
104 and 106 Washington Boulevard
DETROIT, MICH.
Washington Arcade Building, Opp. Hotel Statler

Stationery, Printing and Fine Binding
The RICHMOND & BACKUS CO
DETROIT, MICH.
Established 1842.
The Nu Bone Corset
GUARANTEED NOT SOLD IN STORES
N. C. BAYCHELLER, State Manager
THE LYLE.
68 Peterboro Street, Detroit.
Call Grand 4884-R for Expert Corsetters

HOLLEY-MacKAY
Millinery Originators
133 Farmer Street, DETROIT
Cattilage 5186-J
FETTER'S FLOWERS
TWO STORES
17 Adams Ave. East 1635 Woodward Ave. DETROIT, MICH.
CHAMBERLINS'
CLEANERS AND DYERS—FINE TAILORING
Men's and Women's Alterations
Cattilage 5141. 307 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
BEUTHEIM & RUSH
Wedding Lunches in Your Home.
Restaurant and Ice Cream, Cake and Soda.
1651 Woodward Ave., 229 Woodward Ave. DETROIT

GROCERIES AND MEATS
W. P. ALLEN & SON
2228 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. Phone 159, 169
CHILDREN'S WEAR Made to Order
MRS. J. MILTON SHARP, DETROIT
Send for Booklet
E. R. PETT & CO.
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
400 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, Mich. Cherry 5040.
HARRY P. WATSON
300-302 Kercheval Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.
Dry Goods, Ladies' and Men's Furnishings

THE WM. H. REED WALL PAPER CO.
Wholesale and retail (formerly wall paper dept. of J. L. Hudson Co.) all papers, burials, leather, grass cloth, mouldings.
88 Washington Blvd., Detroit, Mich. Cherry 4138
CONSCIENTIOUS CLOTHES SERVICE
F. G. Clayton Co.
Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Manhattan Shirts, Station Hats, Etc.
Young
10 CLIFFORD STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

W. B. BROWN—Florist
13 Elizabeth Street West, DETROIT
DETROIT, MICH.
TAIT—MILLINERY
NEW SHOP, 37 JOHN STREET
CHERRY 778.
THE GOODWIN CORSET SHOP
CORA A. KERR, 512 David Whitney Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Building guaranteed petticoats made to measure.
NELLIE E. HOLIHAN
Corsets, undergarments, infants' wear, all patterns and hosiery. Ground Floor, Woodward Arcade.

CHARLES W. HERBST
TAILOR
102 Broadway, Detroit

CANADIANS SAVE BY THRIFT FIVE HUNDRED MILLION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canadians have saved more than \$500,000,000 during the past two years, according to recent statements made by the chartered banks and the number of war-saving certificates and shares of 5 per cent debenture stock issued by the Department of Finance. The total deposits in the banks at the end of February last were \$1,300,000,000, compared with \$1,100,000,000 in 1915, and \$1,000,000,000 in 1915. Nearly 50,000 war-saving certificates, valued at \$5,500,000, and 5 per cent debentures to the value of \$3,500,000, have been sold by the Finance Department. In addition, the war loans of the past two years reached a total of \$200,000,000. The figures prove that the thrift campaign is proving eminently successful.

E. Walton & Co.
SUITS, WRAPS, GOWNS and BLOUSES
103 Washington Boulevard
DETROIT

Importer of Millinery
Andrew Hyde
307 Washington Arcade
DETROIT

THE HUDSON PIANO STORE
THE CHICKERING PIANO of today is the result of the genius and experience of the Chickering family and its loyal employees covering a period of nearly one hundred years.
It is one of the masterpieces of American industry. This store is proud to offer it to its clientele.
Hudson Piano Store
The J. L. Hudson Co.
188-90 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

New Spring Suits
Coats, Dresses, Skirts and Waists
In Excellent Styles
Also Fine Furs and Fur Cold Storage
Phone Main 3013
The Rollins Co.
259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT.

WRIGHT KAY & CO
DETROIT
Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver, China, Sheffield.
Stationery, Leather Goods, Etc.
WINDER PRINTING CO.
"The Big Hurry-Up Printers"
With a Modern Equipment
Main 4433. 81-83 Park Pl., DETROIT, MICH.

HUGH CONNOLLY
Diamonds, Watches and Rich Jewelry
Hodges Bldg., Cor. State and Griswold Sts. Main 2180. DETROIT, MICH.
Boeth's RESTAURANTS
SFA, Gratiot and Farmer in the neighborhood of Detroit. 2200 E. 1800. 3007, downtown Penobscot Bldg., in Grand Central Hotel. Try a Boeth's. DETROIT. REGULAR PRICES. Try a Boeth's. DETROIT.

SHOP FOR SALE
ART-GOODS, LINGERIE and SPECIALTY SHOP, central location, DETROIT. Well advertised. Leaving city, will sacrifice. W. C. NOWELL, 38 Adams Ave. W., Detroit, Mich.
Pringle Furniture Company
FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, LINOLEUM, PICTURES, FRAMES
119-121 Grand Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

Hickey's
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes of Quality
for Men, Boys and Girls
201-203 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT
BROOKS'S—French Dyers, Cleaners. Est. 1861. Faded carpets, rugs, drapes, flannels, garments dyed, made shades. Gowns, gloves, portieres, clothing, dric cleaning. Write for prices, etc. 306 Michigan ave., Detroit, Mich. Phone Grand 4500.
"BUILD FOR THE AGES"
WITH OUR BUILDING SUPPLIES
We have the best of all kinds
Largest Stocks. Unparalleled Service.
United Fuel & Supply Co., City, 2008, Detroit

L. M. RANSOME
HAT SHOP
401 David Whitney Building, DETROIT
JEWEL FEATHER MATRONS COMPANY
Reliable reconstructors, cleaners of feather hats, gloves and undergarments; roll matresses made from feather beds; retailers of beds, mattresses and springs. 500 Michigan ave., Detroit, Mich. Phone Grand 4500.
AIMEE TOBIAS & CO.
Exclusive Millinery
301-303 David Whitney Bldg., Detroit, Mich. 2008.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS SHOW AN ERRATIC PRICE TREND

Both Strong and Weak Spots Are Displayed in New York List, and Movement Is Very Irregular—Harvester a Feature

Gradually increasing strength was the course of the New York stock market in the first 15 minutes or so of trading today. The tone at the opening of the session was generally strong, and prices took considerable of an upward later. Some of the railroads, particularly leading, rose substantially. General Electric, Bethlehem Steel "B" and Mexican Petroleum were other good gainers. Ohio Cities Gas advanced strongly once more. International Mercantile Marine common sagged nearly a point at first, but rallied slightly. American Beet Sugar sold ex-dividend.

In the early Boston stock market today Gulf common advanced 1/4 point. The local list as a whole had a good tone.

Railroads as a class were a strong feature of the New York list late in the first half hour.

Stocks began to waver after the early upturn and before midday a very uncertain tone developed. There were mixed gains and losses throughout the New York list, the market presenting an uneven appearance. Gulf States was conspicuously strong. After opening up 3 points at 128 it advanced a point further. Agricultural Chemical opened 1/4 at 90% and sold well above 93. The International Harvester stocks came moved up briskly. Bethlehem Steel "B" opened up 1/4 at 127 1/2, advanced to 128 1/2 and then receded more than 2 points. The sugar issues were strong. General Motors, after opening up a point at 114, declined to 110 1/2 before midday. The Marine issues receded substantially below yesterday's closing prices. Ohio Gas opened up 1/4 at 132 1/2, advanced to 134 1/2 and then declined to 132. Studebaker was a weak feature. It opened off 1/4 at 94 1/2 and declined nearly 3 points during the first half of the session. Rumely had an advance of nearly 4 points. The preferred moved up 3 points. Texas Company opened unchanged at 209 1/2 and advanced more than 5 points.

Gulf opened up a point in Boston at 107, advanced to 109 and declined to 107 1/2 before midday. Swift opened up 1/4 at 157, receded to 156 1/2 and then moved up to 158. The buying of Swift was attributed to an unconfirmed rumor that the company was contemplating paying a 25 per cent cash dividend and a 25 per cent stock dividend.

Texas Company had a further advance of 2 points before the beginning of the last hour. Gulf States lost most of its forenoon gain. The New York market generally continued irregular and was somewhat quieter in the afternoon. Price changes in Boston were unimportant.

WORTH OF COTTON
The Manufacturers Record publishes an article on "What a Bale of Cotton Can Buy" by Prof. J. Lee Hewitt, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, which shows some interesting changes in commodity values. An extract follows: In an average year with 12-cent cotton a \$60 bale can buy:

89 bushels potatoes at.....\$7.70
750 pounds lard at.....10.00
22 barrels flour at.....4.50
375 pounds bacon at.....1.10
100 bushels corn at.....10.00
6 tons hay at.....10.00
30 pairs shoes at.....2.00
720 yards cotton goods at.....\$8.00

This year with 20-cent cotton a \$60 bale can buy:

44 bushels potatoes at.....\$2.25
555 pounds lard at.....13.10
19 barrels flour at.....10.00
223 pounds bacon at.....3.30
83 bushels corn at.....1.20
5 tons hay at.....20.00
20 pairs shoes at.....5.00
660 yards cotton goods at.....15.00

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 73 1/2¢ off 1/4.

LONDON, England.—Bar silver 36 9-16d, off 1-16d.

WEATHER
Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Rain this afternoon; generally fair and colder tonight and Saturday; fresh north winds.

For Southern New England: Rain or snow this afternoon; generally fair and colder tonight and Saturday.

For Northern New England: Unsettled and colder tonight; Saturday fair, colder in Maine.

For Western New York: Overcast tonight, colder in eastern portion; Saturday fair.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m.42 10 a. m.46
12 noon44

IN OTHER CITIES
8 a. m.

Albany38 New Orleans58
Buffalo26 New York38
Chicago30 Philadelphia44
Cincinnati30 Pittsburgh42
Denver44 Portland, Me.34
Des Moines34 Portland, Ore.48
Jacksonville60 San Francisco48
Kansas City38 St. Louis32
New York42 Washington44

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises5:57 High water, Sun sets6:22 3:08 a. m., 3:47 p. m.
Length of day, 13:16 Moon rises 12:10 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 8:30 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber...	71	71	71	71
Alaska Gold...	7 3/4	8	7 3/4	8
Am Ag Chem...	90 1/2	93 1/2	90 1/2	92 3/4
A A Chem pf...	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
*Am B Sugar...	94	95	93 1/2	95
Am Can pf...	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am Car Ry...	66	67 1/2	65	67 1/2
A Car Ry pf...	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am Cot Oil...	43	43	43	43
Am H & L pf...	65 1/2	65 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Am Lins pf...	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Loco...	68 1/2	68 1/2	68	68
Am Smelt g...	101 1/2	101 1/2	101	101 1/2
Am Smelt pf...	112 1/2	112 1/2	112	112
Am SSec pf...	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am SSec Bpf...	66	66	66	66 1/2
Am Steel Ry...	60	60	59	59
Am Sugar...	111	112 1/2	111	111 1/2
Am Tel & Tel...	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Am Woolen...	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50
Am Wool pf...	97	97	97	97
Am Zinc pf...	66 1/2	66 1/2	66	66
Anacosta...	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Atl Bir & Atl...	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Atchison...	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	102 1/2
Atchison pf...	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
At Gulf pf...	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
At Gulf pf pf...	61	61	61	61
Bald Loco...	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Bald Loco pf...	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Bait & Ohio...	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Beth Steel...	135	135	134	134
Beth Steel B...	127 1/2	128 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2
BFGoodrich...	52	52	50 1/2	50 1/2
Brook R T...	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Burns Bros...	123 1/2	124	123 1/2	124
Butte & Sup...	45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
Cal Petrol...	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Can Pacific...	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	162 1/2
Can Pac pf...	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87
Cerro de Pasco...	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Ches & Ohio...	60	60 1/2	60	60 1/2
CM & St Paul...	80 1/2	81	80 1/2	80 1/2
Ch R I & Pac w...	36 1/2	37	36 1/2	36 1/2
Ch R I & Pac pf...	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Chl & Alt pf...	36	36	35	36
C & G West pf...	35	35	35	35
Chl & NW...	115	115 1/2	114 1/2	115
Chile Cop...	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chino Cop...	55 1/2	55 1/2	55	55
Col Fuel...	48	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Col Gas & El...	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Col South...	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Col So 1st pf...	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Con Gas...	117	117	116 1/2	116 1/2
Corn Prod...	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Corn Steel...	63 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Cuban C Sugar...	46	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Deere pf...	98	98	98	98
Del & Huds...	121	122 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
Del & Lac...	229 1/2	229 1/2	229 1/2	229 1/2
Dome Min...	16	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
Driggs Sea...	80	80	80	80
D S & A...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Erle...	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28
Erle 1st pf...	41	42 1/2	41	42 1/2
Erle 2d pf...	33	34	33	34
F M & S pf...	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Gen Electric...	168 1/2	168 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Gen Motors N 114	114	114	110 1/2	111 1/2
Gt Nor Ore...	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Gt Nor pf...	111	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Green Can...	41	41	41	41
Gulf States...	128	129	126	126
Harv of N J...	116	118 1/2	116	118 1/2
Harv of N J pf...	116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Harv Cor...	79	81 1/2	79	80
Ill Central...	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Inspiration...	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	57
Int Con Cor...	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Int C Cor pf...	65	65	64	64
Int Ag Corp...	18	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Int Ag Corp pf...	46	47	46	47
Int Mer Mar...	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
I Mer Mar pf...	87 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
In Nickel Ct...	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
In Paper...	37	37 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Kan City So...	22	22	22	22 1/2
Kayser...	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Kenne Cop...	44	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
Lack Steel...	85	86	84 1/2	84 1/2
L E & W...	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Lehigh Val...	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Long Island...	42	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
Loose Wiles...	22	22	22	22
Manhattan...	123	123	123	123
Max Motor...	52 1/2	52 1/2	52	50 1/2
Maxwell 1st pf...	66	66	66	66
May Co...	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Mex Petrol...	86 1/2	89	86 1/2	88 1/2
Miami...	41 1/2	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
Md Vale Steel...	59	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
M & St L New...	21	21	20	20 1/2
MSP & SSM...	108	109 1/2	108	109 1/2
Mo K & T...	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Mo K & T pf...	16	16	16	16
Mo Pac Ct...	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
Mo Pac pf...	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Mo Pac w pf...	58	59 1/2	58	59 1/2
Mon Power...	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Nat Biscuit...	114	114	114	114
Nat Enamel...	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Nevada Con...	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
NY Central...	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	95
NOTAM...	17	17	17	17
NY N H & H...	45 1/2	46	45 1/2	45 1/2
N W...	131	131 1/2	131	131 1/2
North Am...	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
North Pac...	104	104	103 1/2	104
O Cities Gas...	132 1/2	134 1/2	132	132 1/2
Ont Silver...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Pacific Mail...	23	23	23	23
Pan Am P & T pf...	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Penna...	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Pere Marq w...	25	25	25	25
Peoples Gas...	90	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
Pitts Coal...	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Pitts & West...	22	22	21 1/2	21 1/2

Pitts & West pf 55 55 54 1/2 54 1/2
Pressed St 75 75 75 75 75
Public Ser 122 122 122 122 122
Pullman 158 1/2 158 1/2 158 1/2 158 1/2
Ray Con 30 30 30 29 30
Reading 94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2
Rdg 2d pf 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2
Repub I & S 80 80 80 79 80
Royal Dutch 61 1/2 61 1/2 61 1/2 61 1/2
Rumely 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2
Rumely pf 30 30 30 31
Ry Steel Sp 49 49 48 1/2 49
Seab A L 14 1/2 15 1/2 14 1/2 15
S-Roeback 183 183 183 183
Shat Ari 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2
Sinclair Oil 56 1/2 56 1/2 55 1/2 56 1/2
Sloss Steel 54 1/2 54 1/2 54 1/2 54 1/2
So Pacific 94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2
So Ry 28 28 28 27 1/2 28
So Ry pf 58 58 56 1/2 57 1/2
SUL & SF 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2
SUL & SF pf 32 32 32 32
STLSW 30 30 30 30 30
STLSW pf 52 52 52 52
Studebaker 94 1/2 94 1/2 93 1/2 94 1/2
Tenn Cop ct w 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
Texas Co 209 1/2 216 209 1/2 214 1/2
Texas Pac 17 17 17 17
Third Ave 38 38 38 38
Union B & P new 94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2
Union Pac 137 1/2 138 1/2 137 1/2 138
Union Pac pf 81 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2
United Fruit 141 1/2 141 1/2 140 1/2 140 1/2
US Rubber 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2
US S & R 58 58 58 58
US S & R pf 50 50 50 50
US Steel 112 1/2 112 1/2 111 1/2 112 1/2
US Steel pf 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2
Utah Copper 110 110 110 110 110
V-C Chem 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2
V-C Chem pf 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2
V-C C 70 70 69 69
Wabash 113 113 112 113
Wabash pf A 49 1/2 50 49 1/2 49 1/2
Wabash pf B 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
W Maryland 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
W Maryland 2d pf 28 1/2 28 1/2 28 1/2 28 1/2
West Union 96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2
Westinghouse 50 50 49 1/2 49 1/2
Wey-Brupe 112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2
W L & E 17 17 17 17
W L & E 1st pf 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2
Willis-Over 32 1/2 32 1/2 31 1/2 32 1/2
W-O pf 96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2
Wilson Coal 77 1/2 77 1/2 76 1/2 77 1/2
Wis Cent 51 51 51 51 1/2
Woolworth 136 137 136 137
Wor Pump 25 25 25 25

Rayman	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Rail Con	30	30 1/4	29 3/4	30
Reading	94 3/4	97 1/2	94 3/4	96 3/4
Rdg 2d pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Repub I & S.	80	80 1/2	79 3/4	80
Rocky Dutch	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Rumely	16 1/2	18	16 1/2	16 1/2
Rumely pf.	30	32	30	31
Ry Steel Sp.	49	49	48 1/2	49
Sand A L.	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	15
S-Roebeck	183	183 1/2	183	183
S-Sat Air	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Sinclair Oil.	56 1/2	58	55 1/2	5 3/4
Sloss Shef.	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
So Pacific.	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
So Ry	28	28 1/2	27 3/4	28
So Ry pt.	58	58	56 1/2	5 7/8
StL & S F	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
StL & S F 1 pf.	32	34	32	34
StL & S W	30	31 1/4	30	30 1/2
StL & S W pf.	52	52	52	52
Studebaker	94 1/2	94 1/2	91 3/4	93 1/2
Tenn Cop & W 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2
Texas Co	209 1/2	216	209 1/2	214 1/2
Texas Pac.	17	17	17	17
Third Ave.	38	38	38	38
Union B & P new	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Union B & P	137 1/2	138 1/2	137	138
Union Pac pf.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81	81 1/2
United Fruit	141 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
U S Rubber	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
U S & R	58 1/2	58 1/2	58	58
U S S & R pf.	50	50	50	50
U S Steel	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2
U S Steel pf.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Utah Copper	110	110 1/2	110	110 1/2
V-C Chem	41 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	43
V-C Chem pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
V-V-C & C & C.	70	70	69	69
Wabash	11 1/2	12	11 1/2	12
Wabash p A.	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	49 1/2
Wabash p B.	4 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
W Maryland	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
W Myland 2d pf	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
West Union	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Westinghse	50	50	49 1/2	49 1/2
Wye-Brupf.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	11 1/2
W & L E.	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2
W & L E 1st pf.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Willis-Over	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
W-O pf.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Wilson Co	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Wis Cent.	51	51 1/2	51	51 1/2
Woolworth	136	137	136	137
Wor Pump	25	25	25	25

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

ATLANTIC, GULF
& WEST INDIES
YEAR'S REPORT

Business of 1916 Striking in Many Respects—Combined Net Earnings Equal to 65 Per Cent on Preferred

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies steamship lines, comprising the Clyde Steamship Company, Mallory Steamship Company, New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company, New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company and numerous other subsidiary companies, report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916. Figures of operating companies combined compare as follows:

	1916	Increase
Operating revenue	\$35,175,969	\$13,775,495
Operating expenses	24,694,719	8,084,546
Net operating income	10,481,250	5,690,949
Other income	284,352	131,402
Total	1,409,784	58,460
Depreciation (additional)	237,649	12,064
Rentals and misc.	883,502	34,763
Net	8,234,667	5,571,187

*Decrease.

Consolidated profit and loss account follows:

Balance Jan. 1, 1916	\$6,708,553
Sundry credits	1,279,420
Total	7,987,972
Income for year	8,234,667
Total	16,222,640
Dividends	1,748,995
Preferred div. 5 per cent.	748,995
Common div. 5 per cent.	748,995
Div. on sub. stocks not held by A. G. & W. I.	49,366
Balance per balance sheet	14,676,088

In the Atlantic, Gulf annual report, President Stone says in part: The business of 1916 of our steamship lines has been extraordinary in many respects. The volume thereof has been greater than anybody could have foreseen. There have been remarkable changes in rates on some of the lines operated by your company, and there has been also remarkable fluctuations in the cost of doing business. Several companies have taken most excellent care of the service to which they have been committed by custom, and this to a great extent in the face of temptation to use the vessel properties at decidedly more advantageous prices elsewhere. Again, as in the statement of 1916, it is to be said that the coastwise business of the Clyde and Mallory Lines has been relatively unsatisfactory; the business of the Porto Rico and New York and Cuba Mail companies has been exceptionally satisfactory.

Notwithstanding the decreased net earnings of the coastwise lines, directors are glad to report that during 1916 the combined net earnings of this corporation and its subsidiary companies, including estimated earnings from Mexican Navigation Company, has amounted to a sum equal to approximately 65 per cent on outstanding preferred stock, or 60 per cent on outstanding common stock. This after charging to expenses, interest, depreciation, insurances, and all other operating charges.

It is interesting to note that thus far in the year 1917 the volume of earnings is substantially above that of the corresponding period of the year 1916; profits for the month of January as published show a decided improvement over those of the corresponding month of a year ago; but because of a necessity of chartering at very high prices in order to take care of the business between this country and Cuba, which, thus far, has been irregular and to some extent disappointing, and because of the uncontrollable costs in nearly all directions, the net outcome of the business of the year 1917 is difficult to foresee.

During the past year this corporation sold two ships—Satilla and steamship Ogechee—for \$1,146,000 net. These two ships were carried on the books at \$358,000, so that the net profit of \$788,000 was transferred to profit and loss, and is included in the item of sundry credits. Also during the year we built seven new freight ships costing over \$2,700,000. Of these, steamships Manta, Sioux, Ozama and Philadelphia have been chartered to the Clyde, and steamships Panuco and Cauto to the New York & Cuba Mail. Upon opening of navigation in St. Lawrence River, steamship Carib, now detained at Murray Bay, will be delivered and chartered to Clyde Steamship Company. Two additional freight ships were also contracted for during the year, to be delivered next October, and will cost approximately \$550,000 each. Also during past month an order has been given to the Newport News yard for two large freighters, suitable for foreign trade, for delivery in 1918, at a cost of approximately \$1,250,000 each. When all of these ships have been delivered your corporation will own a fleet of 14 freight ships of over 56,000 tons, all free of encumbrance.

During October, 1916, the Henry R. Mallory, a combined freight and passenger steamship, costing approximately \$950,000, for operation between New York and Galveston, was delivered to Mallory Steamship Company.

The steamship Brazos has been sold by the Mallory Steamship Company to the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company.

Two combined fast freight and passenger steamers, costing approximately \$1,500,000 each, are now being built by the Cramp Yard at Philadelphia for New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company for service between New York and Havana. These ships will be superior in size and equipment, appointment and speed, to

any ships now sailing south from New York.

Clyde Steamship Company has added to its fleet the freighter Norfolk during the year, at cost of over \$290,000, and 49 lighters, costing approximately \$375,000, have also been added to the equipment of the various companies. On the steamships under construction at end of the year there was due to builders on uncompleted contracts approximately \$3,600,000.

In August, 1916, your corporation purchased 2379 shares, out of a total of 4500 shares, of Mexican Navigation Co., for \$1,534,863. These shares, with 1000 shares owned for several years by New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company, constitute a 75 per cent ownership in the company, which operates nine passenger and freight ships between eastern coast of Mexico and New Orleans.

Expenditures for repairs during the past year have been large, but reflect the increased cost of the work rather than any unusual amount. The notable repair work done by boat on steamships Havana, Mexico, Saratoga, Matanzas, Arapahoe, Apache and Brazos. Operating expenses from Jan. 1, 1917, will be charged with moderate increases in regular depreciation accounts.

Happy financial result of the operations of subsidiaries has enabled them to make all payments to date on account of steamship construction, both completed and under way, without having to sell any form of securities to the public. In addition, during 1916, there were bought by the various companies bonds of their own issue, to an aggregate par value of \$1,936,000. Included in these purchases were entire outstanding \$890,000 bonds of Brunswick Steamship Company, which have been assumed by this corporation, which bonds after purchase were canceled, and the two Brunswick Steamship mortgages discharged.

Your directors, at a meeting held on April 6, 1917, passed the following resolution:

It is the sense of this board that a consolidation or merger of the subsidiary companies into this company is not only most desirable but under all conditions most necessary, the form that such consolidation or merger shall take to be determined after careful consideration of all the various questions involved and under advice of counsel, and further, that a copy of this resolution be embodied in the statement of the president which shall accompany the annual report to shareholders.

Your attention is particularly called to the paragraph in the call for the annual meeting under which action may be taken to give effect to this resolution. At this writing the precise form and method to be adopted in a virtual consolidation of this company with the Clyde, Mallory, Porto Rico and Cuba Mail Steamship companies has not been definitely determined, but any possible variation in method does not affect the substance of what it is proposed to accomplish. The benefits to be expected from the proposed consolidation are clear beyond debate, and of a very substantial character.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	27 1/2	34
do cts.	23 1/2	25
Amazons	14 1/2	15 1/2
Barnett & Co.	28 1/2	29 1/2
Bigbee Cop.	3 1/2	4 1/2
Big Ledge	3 1/2	4 1/2
Boston & Montana	58 1/2	61 1/2
Butte & Z.	94 1/2	95 1/2
Butte Detroit	62 1/2	63 1/2
Caledonia	62 1/2	63 1/2
Calumet & Jer.	16 1/2	17 1/2
Canada Copper	24 1/2	25 1/2
Chico	115 1/2	116 1/2
Chev Motors	115 1/2	116 1/2
Cos Arizona	14 1/2	15 1/2
Cosden & Co.	14 1/2	15 1/2
Cosden O. & G.	13 1/2	14 1/2
Dundee Ariz.	14 1/2	15 1/2
Emma Cons	14 1/2	15 1/2
Emerson	9 1/2	10 1/2
Federal Oil	5 1/2	6 1/2
Fish & Viole	2 1/2	3 1/2
Goldfield Cons	61 1/2	62 1/2
Gold Warrior	60 1/2	61 1/2
Grant Motors	5 1/2	6 1/2
Green Monster	1 1/2	2 1/2
Hargraves	17 1/2	18 1/2
Hecia Mining	7 1/2	8 1/2
Howe Sound	6 1/2	7 1/2
Hupp Motor	3 1/2	4 1/2
Jerome	1 1/2	2 1/2
Jerome Victor	1 1/2	2 1/2
Jumbo	41 1/2	42 1/2
Lake Torpedo Boat	84 1/2	85 1/2
Magma Copper	48 1/2	49 1/2
Majestic	77 1/2	78 1/2
Marlin Arms	85 1/2	86 1/2
Max Munitions	21 1/2	22 1/2
McKlin Dar	46 1/2	47 1/2
Met Petrol	42 1/2	43 1/2
Midwest Oil	2 1/2	3 1/2
Mohican	7 1/2	8 1/2
Mojave Tungsten	3 1/2	4 1/2
Mother Lode	83 1/2	84 1/2
Nancy Hanks	1 1/2	2 1/2
Nipissing	7 1/2	8 1/2
Oklahoma	10 1/2	11 1/2
Oklahoma P. & R.	10 1/2	11 1/2
Peerless	11 1/2	12 1/2
Rice Oil	32 1/2	33 1/2
Rice Cons	32 1/2	33 1/2
Sapulpa Ref.	10 1/2	11 1/2
Seneca	11 1/2	12 1/2
Sequoia Oil	14 1/2	15 1/2
Steel Alloys	8 1/2	9 1/2
Stewart Min.	4 1/2	5 1/2
Submarine Boat	21 1/2	22 1/2
Success Min.	39 1/2	40 1/2
Troy Arizona	42 1/2	43 1/2
United Motors	35 1/2	36 1/2
United W. O.	5 1/2	6 1/2
Un Verde Ext. ex-div.	37 1/2	38 1/2
U. S. Steel	54 1/2	55 1/2
Victoria	14 1/2	15 1/2
Zinc Concent.	25 1/2	26 1/2

FRANCE & CANADA STEAMSHIP CO.

The France & Canada Steamship Company has bought for \$500,000 the six-masted schooner Wyoming, said to be the largest vessel of her type in the world. The schooner, now at Portland, will be placed in the overseas trade. The Wyoming was built eight years ago at Bath, Me., and cost about \$180,000. She is 330 feet long, and been engaged as a collier.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Consolidated income account of Central Foundry Company and Central Iron & Coal Company for year ended Dec. 31, 1916, shows net profits of \$675,710 after charges.

BIG THINGS ARE
EXPECTED FROM
NEW DYE MERGER

Combination of Chemical Trade Concerns Looked to for Business of \$50,000,000 a Year

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., which is being formed to take over the Shoeport Aniline & Chemical Works with its line of dyestuffs, the Benzol Products Company, producers of aniline and salts as well as certain other coal tar intermediates, is expected to do a business in excess of \$50,000,000 annually.

The W. Beckers Aniline & Chemical Works were organized soon after the beginning of hostilities in Europe. It is understood this company is now employing about 1200 hands and has met with great success in manufacture and sale of dyes.

One large woolen company has been using the dyes of Becker Company since soon after the war, and no complaint has been received, and still another manufacturer recently met with great success in dyeing 20,000 yards of cloth of one quality with Becker product.

General Chemical Company, Sémét-Solvay Company and Barrett Company will not form part of the combination. However, National Aniline & Chemical Company will have the support of these large organizations, which are greatly interested in development of the dyestuff industry of the United States.

The new concern will, moreover, acquire certain minor interests and processes in making coal tar intermediates, already developed or developing, from these companies.

There will be no financing to speak of in connection with the merger, as it will simply represent an exchange of subsidiary companies' securities for those of the parent company. Prior to the war Germany practically controlled the entire dye and chemical business of the world, but it is hoped that with cooperation of the Government the new company and other American concerns will be able to meet foreign concerns on an even basis at the close of the war.

Declaration of war by the United States, it is felt by those posted on international law, should open to American manufacturers the formulas and patents registered by German interests in Washington. These patents, while only few in number, are very important and of great value to the dye industry. In event of peace, however, it is asserted that the dye industry would need a protective tariff, which is expected to eventuate from the Treasury deficit that will result from the Administration's plans for raising money required for carrying on the war.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 13

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Buffalo—J. Fox of George W. Farnham & Co.; Adams.

Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.

Chicago—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Company; Thorpe.

New York—Julian C. Cerf; U. S. New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 13 Lincoln St.

Philadelphia—F. H. Jantzen; U. S. Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Brothers; Essex.

Ponce, P. R.—P. Perez; U. S. Porto Rico—M. Portela; U. S. Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson Jr. of S. Putney Shoe Co.; Tour.

Richmond, Va.—L. S. Strauss of Fleichman & Morris; Lenox.

San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.

San Francisco—William Kaufman of Somme & Kaufman; Tour.

St. Louis—Otto Matthews of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.

Utica—F. J. Bowne of Bowne Gauss Shoe Co.; Lenox.

York, Pa.—D. S. Peterman of Peterman & Son; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Galt, Ont.—P. S. Scott of Getty & Scott, Ltd.; Tour.

Lynchburg, Va.—C. G. Craddock of Craddock Terry Co.; Tour.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

FINANCIAL NOTES

National City Bank of New York will open a branch at Copenhagen.

Four New York Stock Exchange memberships have been posted at \$61,000 each. Previous sale was at \$65,000.

Russian Provisional Government has authorized a "liberty" loan to an unlimited amount at 5 per cent, exempt from taxation.

Philadelphia special says the Government is negotiating with Great Britain for 100,000,000 pounds of Australian wool, sufficient to make it independent of domestic supplies.

The advance in wheat Thursday to the highest prices of the season was followed by all-round advance of 50 cents a barrel in local flour prices. This means that the best spring wheat patents now command from \$13 to \$14 a barrel.

London cable says it is expected that Lord Farrington will be first chairman of the British Trade Bank which will be formed very shortly by special charter. Its capital, it is understood, will be £50,000,000, of which only a small amount will be called at first. New bank will devote itself specially to foreign exchange and credits to assist British trade.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS PROVISIONS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Government will receive sealed bids from packers until April 18 for 500,000 pounds of bacon, for delivery before June 7.

LOANS TO THE
BELLIGERENTS
ARE PILING UP

With New Credit to Allies, Total Will Be \$5,213,575,000, or More Than Double Present Amount—British Share Is Big

If the United States places \$3,000,000,000 to credit of the Allies, this country's loans to belligerents will jump from present total of \$2,213,575,000 to \$5,213,575,000.

The \$3,000,000,000 additional credit, which is in no way different from a loan negotiated in the United States, excluding question of interest rates, will dwarf almost into insignificance the various outstanding loans, with exception of the Anglo-French 5 per cent issue of \$500,000,000.

Outstanding foreign loans to belligerents, with offering basis where known, and due dates, with the addition of the prospective credit, follow:

Anglo-French 5s. on 5 1/2% basis	1920	\$500,000,000
British collateral loan on 5 1/2% basis	1918	250,000,000
British collateral loan at 5 1/2% and 5.85% '19 and '21		300,000,000
British collateral loan at 6% '18 and '19		250,000,000
French collateral loan on 5 1/2% basis	1919	100,000,000
French commercial credits		140,000,000
French bank extended 5% loan		50,000,000
Miscellaneous (estimated)		150,000,000
City of Paris 6s. 6 3/4% '1921		50,000,000
Bordeaux 6s. 6 3/4% basis '1919		12,000,000
Lyons, 6s. on 6 3/4% basis '1919		12,000,000
Marseilles 6s. on 6 3/4% '1919		12,000,000
London M. Water Board		
1-year 6% disc.	1917	6,400,000
Canada: Dom 5s. '21, '26 & '31		75,000,000
Dom 2-yr 5s at 5 1/2% '1917		20,000,000
Provincial Municipal		75,000,000
Newfoundland 5s at 5 1/2% '1919		5,000,000
Russia, 3-yr loan on 6 1/2% basis	1919	50,000,000
do 5-yr 5 1/2% '1921		25,000,000
Italy, 1-yr 6s on 6% basis '1917		25,000,000
Germany, 1-yr 6s '1917		10,000,000
French collateral loan on 6% basis	1919	100,000,000
Total		\$2,213,575,000
Proposed United States credit to Entente, 3 1/2%		3,000,000,000
Making total of		\$5,213,575,000

Of loans and credits now outstanding, Great Britain has been responsible for somewhat more than half, her borrowings having reached about \$1,250,000,000. These figures do not include any of Canada's financing in the United States. The Dominion will probably not be included in the \$3,000,000,000 credit to be extended by the United States.

Importance of the proposed loan to credit of the allied nations is indicated by strength the past week of the various loan issues. The new French Republic 5 1/2 per cent convertible loan offered to investors at 99 came just in time to feel the beneficial influence of the Administration's allied credit plans. Consequently purchasers of these bonds have never seen them sell below the issue price, which is contrary to movement of the previous loans.

PROSPERITY IN
BEET SUGAR LINE

BAY CITY, Mich.—The German-American Sugar Company, a beet sugar concern, has declared a dividend of 100 per cent. The stockholders also voted to change the name of the concern to the Wolverine Sugar Company. This was done because of difficulty in obtaining seed from Russia and the British possessions, the old name militating against the business outside of the United States.

The company was originated as a cooperative concern by German-American farmers and for several years its stock went begging. Then the management was reorganized and for the past few years it has been a big dividend payer. There are still a large number of stockholders. The balance sheet shows total assets of \$4,443,576 with a surplus of \$2,044,781, reserve for depreciation \$718,795 and bonded indebtedness \$150,000.

The authorized capital is \$1,500,000. The production last season was 24,015,493 pounds of granulated sugar, 500 tons molasses and 350 tons pulp.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	950	970
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	106
Illinois Pipe Line	222	227
Indiana Pipe Line	190	194
Ohio Oil	335	345
Prairie Oil & Gas	550	560
Prairie Pipe	298	302
South Penn Oil	295	305
Standard Oil, California	280	285
Indiana	800	820
Kentucky	375	390
New Jersey	650	655
New York	289	292
Union Tank Line	92	95

*Ex-dividend.

CANADIAN CROP CONDITIONS

WINNIPEG, Man.—Seeding in central Manitoba has begun and will be well under way over the province within a week, if present conditions continue. In southern Alberta seeding has been going on for three weeks, the earliest known spring in history of the West.

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN

LONDON, England.—Subscriptions to Australian war loan were £22,400,000. The loan was launched in January for £18,000,000 at 4 1/2 per cent. A previous loan of £10,000,000 was issued in February, and oversubscribed.

UNION OIL CO.
OF CALIFORNIA
MAKES REPORT

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Union Oil Company of California reports profits from operations, less general expenses, taxes, interest charges and employees' share, for the three months ended March 31 of approximately \$2,720,000, an increase of \$1,020,000 over the similar period last year. The net profit, after making full provision for depreciation, was about \$2,050,000, a gain of \$900,000 or 80 per cent over the similar period of 1916. Profits before depreciation were equivalent to 20 per cent and the net profit to 22 per cent on the issued capital stock.

Production of crude oil by the company and controlled companies during the period was about 1,570,000 net barrels, an increase over the similar period last year of 152,000 barrels. During the closing week of the quarter three wells were brought in, which are now producing about 3500 barrels of light oil a day.

Sales for three months were \$7,760,000, an increase of \$1,876,000. The value of refined and lubricating oil sales was about 50 per cent and the fuel oil about 22 per cent greater than in the March quarter of 1916. The company recently closed some large contracts for fuel oil at current market prices, the results of which will be reflected in the business of the ensuing months. Capital expenditures were \$500,000, consisting mainly of the cost of new drilling and minor purchases of oil properties.

DIVIDENDS

The Federal Trust Company of Boston has declared a semiannual dividend of \$3.50 a share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 25.

J. G. Brill Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 23.

The New Niquero Sugar Company has declared an extra dividend of 10 per cent on the preferred and common stocks, payable April 18 to stock of record April 16.

The Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividends of \$3 a share on the preferred and common stocks, payable May 15.

The Superior Copper Company has declared a dividend of \$1 a share, payable April 30 to holders of record April 16. Superior Copper paid an initial dividend of \$1 a share last October.

American Glue Company has declared an extra dividend of \$2 a share on the common stock, also the regular semiannual dividend of \$3 a share. Dividends are payable May 1 to stock of record April 23.

A 50 per cent stock dividend has been declared by the Acushnet Mills from surplus increasing the capital stock of the company from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. Dividend is payable to stockholders of record March 12.

Hathaway Manufacturing Company has declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent to stockholders by increasing the capital stock of the company from \$800,000 to \$1,600,000. Dividend is payable to stockholders of record March 10.

The American Window Glass Machine Company has declared a dividend of 12 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 27, to holders of record April 20. This reduces the back dividends on the stock to 20 per cent.

W. H. McElwain Company at their meeting next Tuesday are expected to declare regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent upon first preferred, second preferred and common stocks, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 14.

Wayland Oil Gas Company declared regular semiannual dividend of 3 per cent on its preferred stock and a dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock. The preferred dividend is payable May 10 to holders of record May 1, and the common is payable June 11 to stock of record June 1.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

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Grand Foyer for Ladies and Gentlemen on Ground Floor

THE ALDINE HOTEL

Chestnut and Nineteenth Streets, PHILADELPHIA

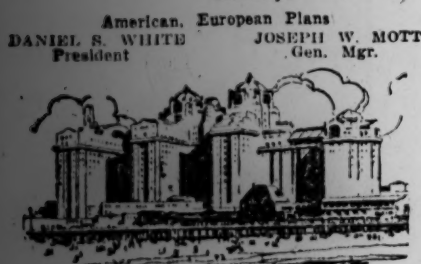
300 outside rooms with baths, best residential section. Within easy walk of the leading shops and all Railroads.

Highest-Class American Plan from \$4.50 European Plan from \$1.50

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THE GRAND TRUNK'S NEW ENGLAND SYSTEM

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With all the mystery of the Northern Lights, with fairy fields of flowers, snow-capped mountains, Indian villages and the traditions of the Totem Pole, Alaska calls to you. Travel over the

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RY.

Luxurious service on its trains through the majestic beauty of the Canadian Rockies at their best. Thence by Grand Trunk Pacific steamships to Alaska. Write or call for illustrated descriptive Booklet No. 600.

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Extra Session of Congress

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Sailings every 21 days—Apr. 24, May 15, June 5, 6, 19, 30, July 10, 21, 31, Aug. 11, 22, 31, Sept. 11, 22, 30, Oct. 12, 23, 31, Nov. 11, 22, 30, Dec. 12, 23, 31.

DANUBE-ODER-ELBE SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DRESDEN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—There are signs that Bavarian enthusiasm with regard to waterway development is beginning to spread to Saxony, although the ruling circles in Prussia still appear more or less proof against it as yet. The fear is being expressed that traffic will be diverted from the upper Elbe unless Saxony occupies herself more than hitherto with the question of establishing communication between the Elbe and the Danube, and Saxon shipping circles have therefore got into touch with those in eastern Austria and Prussia with a view to promoting the construction of a Danube-Oder-Elbe canal. It is considered that the best route to be followed would be one of some 150 to 190 kilometers from Pardubitz to the canal at Prerau, which figured in the Austrian waterway scheme of 1901.

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VOLUNTARY SERVICE
FOR NON-NATIONALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Many of the non-nationals resident in France entered the French army long ago, but others have been debarred from doing so for various reasons, and a scheme has now been set afoot that will enable them too to serve the country of their adoption. M. Americo Pellicioni, a member of the Argentine colony, who has already contributed toward war relief, large sums of money collected among his compatriots, has instituted a "Volontariat du travail," which is to form a section of the Association l'Idée française à l'étranger, presided over by M. Georges Leygues. He is to be assisted in organizing this voluntary work for the subjects of allied and neutral countries resident in France by Dr. F. Stepinski, who has been appointed president of the new section, and is to sit on the committee as the French delegate.

Each volunteer enrolled is to undertake to give gratuitously a sixth part of his or her time to work in the service of France, while those unable to do so are to pay a sum equal to one week's work, and not less than 100 francs a quarter, the money thus obtained being used for the remuneration of those nonnationals unable to give their service, and employed according to their qualifications. The arrangement proposed is that workers shall give one week in six, but those who prefer to do so will be permitted to work one month in six instead. The committee, on which each allied or neutral country is represented by a delegate, is now engaged in preparing lists, based on information furnished by the various embassies, legations

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1 block to first-class garage. Illustrated
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Tel. Back Bay 8055.

and consulates of the nonnationals resident in France, together with notes as to their social status and profession so as to determine the best use that can be made of their services. Each volunteer will be given an armlet which will indicate whether he or she is a subscriber or a worker.

When submitted to the ministers concerned the idea of the "Volontariat du travail" was favorably received, as it was also by the diplomatic corps and the various consulates, and MM. Stepinski and Pellicioni have so far met with nothing but sympathy.

NO OPPOSITION
TO REVENUE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The \$7,000,000,000 war revenue bill was explained to the Senate Finance Committee by Secretary McAdoo on Thursday.

Chairman Simmons on Thursday no opposition was expressed, and he expects its quick passage after it has been approved by the House. No formal action by the Senate committee will be taken until then.

Mr. McAdoo's idea was that at least half the \$7,000,000,000 should be raised by taxation, and the remainder by bonds.

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Assessors' Office, City Hall Annex,
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Returns should be made as early as pos-
sible, and not later than May 15th.

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CHARLES E. FOLSON, Secretary.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

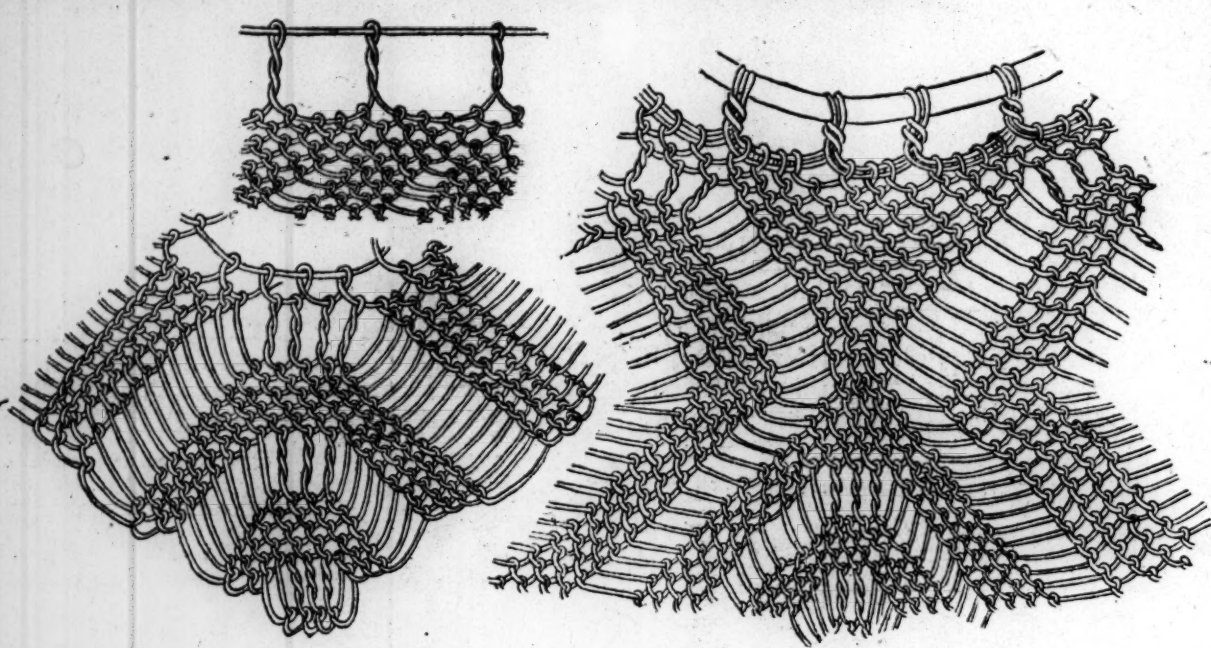
The Beginning of the Making of Point Lace

Somewhat one associates old point lace, perhaps the most beautiful of all laces, with the gorgeous days of the French court in the time of Francois Premier or the Louis, or with the splendid days of Venetian glory when the great palace of the Doges was the meeting place of richly-dressed lords and ladies of high degree. One knows that the great artists of the courts designed the patterns for the beautiful motifs and that, from time immemorial, almost, the making of these exquisite laces has been the daily work of the peasants of many countries. Even in this last decade it has been a common sight, when wandering through the country towns of Belgium and Switzerland, too, to see women, and not infrequently children, as well, seated outside the cottage door working away with thread and bobbin and pillow. The nuns in their cloisters have made delicate lace from early times, much of it to adorn cathedral altars and the vestments of the clergy.

"Those who say that the beginning of point lace making is shrouded in mystery have apparently not thought to look for its origin among the primitive peoples of the world," says Miss Mary Lois Kissel, the first woman explorer sent out by the Museum of Natural History of New York, to study the industries of the Indian women of the great Southwest. "They know nothing, evidently, of the lace made by the black folk of the interior of Africa, who fashioned themselves robes for ceremonial occasions and even caps for everyday wear and odd melon-shaped bags of lace—of a coarser variety, to be sure, than the delicate, filmy flouncings worn, for example, at the court of Marie Antoinette."

"Nor are those who can find no vestiges of point lace making among the people of an earlier civilization acquainted with the needle-point lace made by the Papago women of the great Southwest of the United States. Out on the great American desert in Arizona, there lives a skilled lace maker, a Papago woman. One would hardly think of associating the fashioning of so delicate a fabric with an Indian woman. To be sure, hers is not the fragile sort worn at European courts in the days of powdered hair and shining buckles for knee breeches, but it is the beginning of just such an art."

"As a matter of fact, the making of point lace is not an unusual industry or craft among peoples of a low order of culture the world over. Among the Papago Indians, for instance, one may see the woman's carrying frame, or 'kiah', covered with a lace made with a native cord spun from maguey fiber, and in a technique similar to that of the fine thread lace produced



Courtesy of Mary Lois Kissel

Details of beginning of point lace making

by the peasant of Europe. This cord the woman of the desert must contrive herself from the raw material. She takes the thick leaves of the maguey or century plant which grows among the higher hills, extracts the fiber and spins it. Then beside the doorway of her low hut, built of the ribs of the giant cactus, growing close at hand, and which are knotted together in crude basketry style and plastered over with mud, she sits and makes her lace.

"The Papago woman has no beautiful designs, drawn by great artists for her guidance, but she possesses, within herself a strong sense of rhythm and intuitively she employs repetition, variation, balance, subordination and fine spacing, even though she has never been taught any one of those subjects nor even heard of such a thing as an art school. Even her first unpatterned lace work is interesting with its plain looping. As she progressed in her craft, she varied the process by catching loops into the previous round in two different ways, thus producing two distinct units of design. Next she varied the groupings and arrangement of these units, setting some close together, others farther apart. Many of those kiahas had elaborate lace coverings.

"Long ago, some aboriginal woman probably played and experimented with that coarse native cord, and worked out the first crude coarse fabric, which was the forerunner of the beautiful filmy point lace of later and

more civilized times. The later Papago lace shows true refinement of taste and also remarkable rhythmic and proportional appreciation.

"It is an established fact that these aboriginal peoples held tenaciously to their religious beliefs and ceremonial customs, and pictured these latter as well as the symbols of their faith in their handiwork. But the Indian woman lace maker is chary of explaining the various meanings which she works so patiently and carefully into her lace. Those are her own superstitions and the beliefs of her people for long ages that she is perpetuating in her kiah. The religious motive is quite as strong as the artistic motive in her work.

"Beginning at the point of her cone-like kiah, the pattern of the lace is composed of a number of geometrical figures arranged symmetrically in a series, spreading out wider and wider as the rim is approached. The effect

is that of something between an all-over pattern and a rosette.

"Quite in line with the growing taste among civilized peoples for color, the Papago woman has, of late years, taken to varying the effect and intensifying her designs by painting them in many colors. To be sure, this may also have been done in the past, one cannot be sure, but it is not altogether a pleasant addition. The brilliant reds and blues which these craftsmen employ are beautiful, but when applied to lace they seem to detract from the delicacy of the design.

"Today this Papago point lace may be found in a number of patterns, for all of these have been handed down as heirlooms from mother to daughter, and the lace makers of the present not only copy these but do not hesitate to combine and make their kiahas after several models. So it is that one must go far, far back among primitive folk, to search for the beginning of the making of point lace."

Woman's Opportunities in Advertising

"Advertising is the coming occupation for women; the field is not overcrowded and there is, as yet, little competition. For instance, here, in this great City of New York, there are probably not many more than 100 women doing really original work in this field. There is no doubt about it, there is a future in it for women

in business. And the advertising field is one of action; it does not mean being tied down to a desk. On the contrary, it is a work which permits one to get out among people, to keep in touch with what is going on in the world, to travel about more or less," so Miss Ruth E. Chew told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Miss Chew is the one woman on the service staff of a large advertising house, which means that she is one of those who do the actual advertising work for the clients of that house, plan advertising campaigns, write "copy"—that is the technical term applied to the wording or text of the advertisement—in conference with the officers of the company, the art directors and others, and discuss and work out problems in the advertising business in general.

"Truth in advertising is the present day slogan in this business," continued Miss Chew, "and so accuracy is one of the prime requisites for a writer of advertising copy. A good education is essential, though it need not be classical. Here is a big field for the college woman; every bit of information she possesses is likely to prove useful to her; in fact, she cannot have too much mental training. She needs plenty of good, common sense, a knowledge of people and an interest in them. She ought to have a good fund of information concerning household things, cooking, sewing, all sorts of house-keeping activities. That is where the woman's point of view is particularly valuable in advertising. The part department may send her in a drawing to illustrate some copy; suppose, for instance, it shows a woman hanging out clothes upon a line and some of them are attached as no woman would ever hang up clothes. Your advertising woman must be able to detect and correct that; otherwise, if it were sent out, it would work to the discredit of the firm sending out such copy. Also it would, or it might, hamper the effectiveness of the advertising. Then, too, the woman going into this business should know something about the conditions of life in small towns and rural communities; she must remember always that people in other parts of the country do not hold the same opinions or have the same incomes as many inhabitants of New York; for instance, she must take into consideration all kinds of tastes and pocket-books and needs. She must be intensely practical.

"A knowledge of methods and ideas of salesmanship is invaluable; the woman in this work must advertise the product or invention in hand to the dealer, as well as to the consumer. It means seeing every possible angle of the subject. She must be a good mixer, too, as they say, for her work will bring her into contact with many of the cleverest men in the business world. And if, in addition to all these other qualifications, she has what the newspaper folk call a 'nose for news,' she cannot fail to succeed.

"My own experience has been an interesting one, to me, at least. When I was graduated from college, I went to teaching as so many other women do, but I did not enjoy it and I longed to get into some other work. The opportunity came in the most unexpected manner. In the small town where I was teaching, the newspaper of the place held a prize competition in which the competitors were to select the best advertisement in the paper, in their opinion, and write the paper a letter stating the reason for their choice. I decided that a certain grocery company's copy was the

One Way to Cook Jerusalem Artichokes

Wash well 6 medium sized Jerusalem artichokes, and boil until cooked through, adding a pinch of salt to the water. Peel the artichokes and slice them, then fry in butter with a little salt and pepper sprinkled over them. An excellent sauce may be made by melting 2 tablespoons of butter in the frying pan and adding 1 cup or more of breadcrumbs, with seasoning of salt and pepper. When well browned, a little water may be added, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or so; that depends on how thick—or thin—one wishes the sauce to be.

Cream of Carrot Soup

This is not one of the best known soups, but it is a good and also what is popularly known as a "filling" dish. To make enough for half a dozen plates, choose 6 large carrots, cut them into small pieces and put on to boil with 1 cup of water and a piece of butter the size of an egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of pepper. When this comes to a boil, move to the back of the stove and allow it to simmer for an hour or so. Soak 1 cup of dry breadcrumbs in water, squeeze out the liquid and add to the first mixture, together with 4 cups of white stock. Let it come to a boil again and cook slowly for another hour or so. When ready to serve, strain, add more soup, if too thick, or a little thickening, if too thin (it is not always possible to judge the breadcrumbs accurately), add another piece of butter about the size of the first, heat without allowing it to boil again, and serve with toast sticks.

Custard and Fruit Mold

Scald $\frac{1}{4}$ pints milk, add sugar to taste, about 1-3 cup, and lemon peel (thin) to flavor, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce isinglass dissolved in the milk, 3 well-beaten eggs, added slowly while being stirred, as soon as the milk is off the boil. Stir until thick and strain. When cool, add 3 or 4 small sponge cakes, cut in small pieces, some glacé cherries, ginger, or other fruits, and pour into a mold.

Studies in Summer Home Interiors

At this time of year the merchants of the large department stores are vying with each other in their displays of model summer homes. One such display exhibits a model cottage, beginning with the dainty pergola entrance, having a ramble rose running over its wide arms, displaying in minute detail the appointments of each room in the house, even to the rustic out-of-door lounge, overlooking the ocean.

The morning room is effective, with its red brick walls and white enamel woodwork. The windows are covered with closely fitting net inner curtains; over these, in panel arrangement, are salmon colored cotton voile draperies. The furniture is mahogany, with Chipendale legs and backs, upholstered in rose pattern cretonne, like the design in the border of the furniture. Upon the floor is a golden brown rug, with a Chinese pattern in blue and salmon.

Over the double doors, opening from this room into the living room, are rose pattern cretonne draperies. The room is in rose, lavender, and brown. The walls are an indistinguishable mixture of all three tones. The furniture is two-tone gray wicker, upholstered in mulberry and black. The carpet is drab. Over the large window, in the middle of the long wall opposite the breakfast room, is a lambrequin of deep rose velvet, with side draperies of the same. Beneath these, in three panels, slides and middle, are pink silk curtains, so caught near the bottom as to give the effect of urns. Just above them, between the lower sash and the arch of the window, is the rose pattern cretonne, giving the effect of two urns piled high with flowers. The effect is simply produced, yet most artistic in its appeal to the feeling of joy which the riot of flowers gives.

Leading from this is another dining, yet harmonious, combination of colors. The furniture and trimmings of the woodwork are a greenish brown, touched up with a lighter shade. The carpet is an art square plush of deep blue, grading into a two-tone lighter shade border. The walls are gray, and the draperies turquoise blue rajah on Japanese poles, with cords; the hems are stitched with gold silk. Leading out of this room is a lounge porch, cozily furnished with two-tone gray wicker chairs, table and window boxes, the chairs upholstered in blue and rose cretonne, with blue nuns' veiling over the cream net pane curtains. The foundation of the porch is brick, sealed with white enamel woodwork.

These are striking contrasts, yet, as one wanders from one part of the bungalow to the other, the various parts connected by little passages, there is no jarring note—that is, after getting accustomed to the unusual combinations. It is a unity of color, emphasizing brightness and joy.

From the dining room one is conducted through a soft grayish little passage into a rose and green bedroom. Everything here has the conventional medallion pattern; that is, in draperies, carpet, and upholstery. The carpet is a rose ground velvet, with medallions of green garlands. The same pattern is carried out in the cretonne of the draperies over the doors and windows, with inner curtains of green silk. The beds are covered with lace spreads, having a fillet pattern over green silk. The mahogany furniture carries out the rather dignified effect of the heavy draperies and conventional pattern.

Through a sort of outside hallway, or alcove, which might be used as sun parlor or lounge, done in corn color and black-striped cretonne, one comes suddenly into a veritable posy garden of a bedroom. At first, the large bouquets of azaleas, moose, flowers, columbine, deep pink roses, and a few sprays of wistaria in the paper, are all the eye can take in. Then one notices the rainbow silk curtains of dainty stripes of blue, pink, lavender and green, so draped as to give the effect of ripples of color flowing gracefully across the top and down the sides. The furniture is in plain yellow, as is also the rug and the silk beneath the lace bedspreads. It is interesting to watch the effect of this

room upon the various people who come into it. All are startled at first, but the general effect is that of joy and brightness. One feels as if in a bower of flowers and growing things, for the colors are rich and beautifully blended. It is a daring stroke, by the interior decorator, in violation of bedroom traditional color schemes, but, after all, why not live in a riot of harmonious color?

Perhaps the most striking feature of the bungalow is the out-of-door ballroom and summer house combined. It leads out of the large living room, and is upon a raised platform. The entire floor is tiled in red, covered with deep grass-green moquette rugs. Broad steps lead down to the low room, the whole a mass of green—floor, rugs, willow lounging chairs, tables, floor vases and lamps, leading up to the plain tan walls, divided into narrow panels by red Japanese cords. The roof is a Spanish canvas of green, striped with red. Hanging from the ceiling are Persian lanterns of unusual appliqué pattern, in red and green. The whole, with its two effects in green, emphasizes the idea of the sea, upon which the windows open.

A Dressing for Fruit Salad

They never use oil in the dressing which they serve on fruit salads in the West Indies, according to a woman who used to live in that part of the world. They make an entirely different dressing which she considers delicious and the recipe for which she has brought here with her. This is it: Mix together in a saucepan on the fire 4 tablespoons of water, 3 tablespoons of sugar and 2 tablespoons of butter. Let it come to a boil and get just the least bit stringy. Take it from the fire, and when cooled a little, but not cold, stir in rapidly 1 tablespoon of lemon juice. Pour it over the fruit, which should be prepared and mixed together in a bowl, and set the dish in the refrigerator. Serve when quite cold. The dressing will be found to have spread a delicate glaze over the fruit.

"Season to taste"

You've seen that direction in your cook book a thousand times. Does it mean just "salt and pepper" to you? If it does, you are missing the most delicious seasonings of cookery and missing the delight and pride that comes from using distinctive seasonings in your cooking.

The four great seasonings which have made French chefs famous and which will make your everyday food more delicious are available in a form as handy as salt and pepper—NOSCO Onion Salt Seasoning, NOSCO Celery Salt Seasoning, NOSCO Garlic Seasoning, and NOSCO Poultry Seasoning. They cost only 15c a shaker, and a set of four will last for months, and hold their strength indefinitely.

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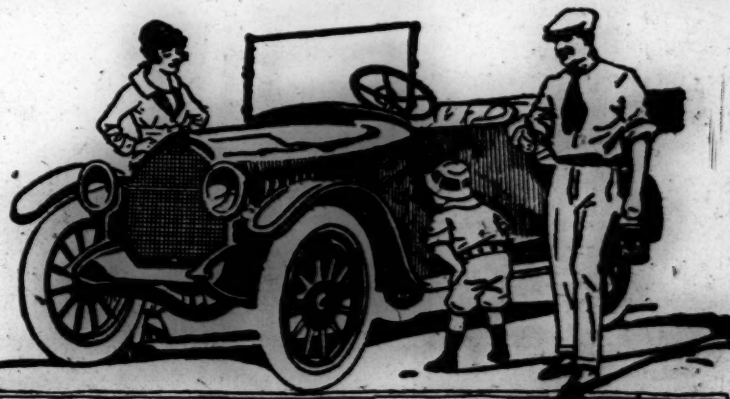
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INTERNATIONAL VARNISH CO. LIMITED TORONTO
(Awarded Medal of Honor at 1914 Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915)

Vermicelli Soup

(From an English Recipe)

Ingredients—Three pints of stock, 2 ounces of vermicelli, salt and pepper.

Method—Break the vermicelli between the fingers into short lengths. Bring the stock to boiling point, sprinkle in the vermicelli, boil gently for 15 minutes, then season to taste and serve.

A Director of University Dining Halls

"You see, I was always fond of cooking," said Miss Mabel C. Little, who is now director of university dining halls at Cornell University. "When I left home in search of a career, it seemed perfectly natural to use my knowledge of cooking in some way. At first I studied the subject at a well-known cooking school, expecting to teach cooking in time. But later events and opportunities led me to continue my studies at Teachers College, Columbia University, with the intention of becoming a teacher of institutional management. Then I was recommended to fill my present position at Cornell University."

"At this time there was only one dormitory for the women of the university—a very old hall; but there had recently been received, from a prominent woman, the gift of a fine new dormitory which was then being built. This new building was to have the latest equipment in all lines, and I was put in charge of the dining room there. This was in September of that year; the girls went into the new dormitory in November, the dining room opening in December. Later I also opened a cafeteria in another building, the oldest in the university and a men's dormitory. Then the university took over the restaurant in one of the buildings of an engineering college. This had been conducted by a man from the town, and it had been done in such an unsatisfactory manner that the conditions which I found there will not bear description. This restaurant was also put under my direction."

"Now most of the food for all the dining rooms and cafeterias is cooked in the kitchen of the women's dormitory referred to, and delivered at the different buildings by means of motor trucks. The bakeshop in this hall supplies bread, rolls, cakes, etc., to all the other dining halls. The method which we use to keep the food hot en route is that of the fireless cooker. We have many different sorts of containers. Certain things we place deep down in cans, which are then packed in big boxes and stuffed all around with newspapers. We find this system of delivering the food to various buildings from the one kitchen most satisfactory."

"I have four assistants, one in charge of each building. These women are responsible for cleanliness in their departments as well as for the work of their subordinates; they are all graduates of schools of domestic economy. The menus I plan by the month. I strive to have a good variety always, never, for instance, serving certain dishes on regular days. I plan each day as a unit. There should preferably be, for example, a certain amount of fresh fruit served. I have to plan with regard to my oven space. Also there can only be a certain amount of frying done at one time; if I am going to serve croquettes at one dinner, I cannot serve French fried potatoes at the same meal. When my menus are finished, they have to be

typed and sent around to the various buildings. I also keep copies in big books, too, so that I can always refer to them at any moment, to find exactly what I served upon any day mentioned. Then the maid's regular time off must be taken into consideration.

"I do all my buying at once, because then I get better prices, of course. Part of the supplies are delivered to each house, and part go to the general storeroom, where are kept all the dry groceries and canned goods. These supplies are sent to the other buildings as they are needed. All the meat goes to one building. In our college town, we have an enterprising market which the women of the place arranged for. Farmers from the neighboring country bring in their produce and we are enabled to buy it much more reasonably than we could do in the shops. Three times a week I go to market early in the morning—in my latest acquisition and pride, a Ford car. I take with me lists of what I need to buy for the next two days' supplies, having made these lists carefully with reference to my menus."

The university authorities have recently sent Miss Little to a number of cities and towns in the Eastern States for the purpose of studying other

methods of preparing and serving food in well-known colleges, clubs and restaurants. Another new dormitory is soon to be built at the university where Miss Little is employed, and she is advising as to the plans and equipment of the kitchen and dining halls. She has worked out a system of questions which she feels are important to ask wherever she goes; these she has typed neatly on stiff cards. No sooner has an interview begun than she extracts one of these cards from her handbag, proceeding to jot down either "Yes" or "No" opposite each question as she hears the answer. This, she claims, is far simpler than taking voluminous, jumbled notes. One gets the impression that, if these carefully thought out cards are an indication of the thoroughness and efficiency with which the supervisor of dining halls carries on all her work in the university—and the odds are pretty good in favor of this being the case—the work is being done about as well as a well-trained, enterprising woman can do it. This work of supervising, preparing and serving food in big universities and public eating places is coming more and more to be realized as a field where women's thoroughness and carefulness of detail are much needed.

Vegetable Seed

Vegetable seed for planting should be ordered at once, so as to be on hand as soon as the weather and condition of the soil make planting possible. Before ordering seed, the home gardener would do well to look over his garden plot, decide on the best location for each vegetable, and determine how much seed he will require for the space available for each variety.

He will find it helpful to make a rough plan of his garden, on a large sheet of wrapping paper. On this plan, he can indicate the spaces to be used for each variety and also, by means of colored pencils or symbols, show where a second crop is to be planted or interplanted between the growing rows, and also arrange for the second and third crops which are to follow those previously harvested. Such a plan will enable him to keep the garden busy all season, supplying fresh vegetables during the summer and producing, in the late fall, root and other crops for winter use. Once the heavy preliminary spading and working of the garden has been done, it is about as easy to raise two or three crops as to keep the garden clean of weeds to produce only one picking. The specialists advise those who are not used to gardening, or wish to have their children take an interest in the garden, to hire a laborer to do the heavy preliminary spading or breaking up of the soil. This heavy work frequently disgusts novices and children, who would continue to take an interest in the garden, if their task were simply to fine and cultivate soil already broken up.

The following amounts of seed the

Family of Four

Specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture say are needed to plant approximately 100 feet of row, or enough to supply vegetables for a family of four: Beans, snap, 1 pint; beans, pole lima, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; beans, bush lima, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to 1 pint; cabbage, early, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; carrot, 1 ounce; cauliflower, 1 packet; celery, 1 packet; cucumber, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; eggplant, 1 packet; kale, or Swiss chard, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; parsley, 1 packet; parsnips, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; salsify, 1 ounce; squash, summer, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; squash, Hubbard type, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

The following vegetables, the specialists say, will undoubtedly be planted in larger amounts than those just mentioned, and the amounts of seed given will be a guide for ordinary requirements. Some families may need more of the various vegetables and others will need less: Beet, 4 ounces; cabbage, late, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 1 ounce; corn, sweet, 1 pint; lettuce, 1 ounce; muskmelon, 1 ounce; onion sets, 2 quarts; peas, garden, 2 to 4 quarts; radish, 1 to 2 ounces; spinach, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound in spring and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound in fall; tomatoes, late, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce; turnips, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound; watermelon, 1 ounce. The string beans, bush lima beans, sweet corn, lettuce, peas, and radishes will not all be planted at one time, but successive plantings two to three weeks apart will be made, so as to have a fresh supply throughout the season.

Of early Irish potatoes, 1 peck to $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel will be required, and of late potatoes $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to 1 bushel, or more, depending upon the amount of ground available for this purpose.

THE HOME FORUM

Choosing the Right Issue

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERY person is constantly confronted with the need to choose between human issues. In every situation there is some one thing wiser or better or safer, kinder or less selfish, than some other thing, to say or do. At each moment the choice appears, and the progressive individual hopes to be, tries to be, found choosing the better way. Now if the choice were always between a great good and a hideous evil, no mortal would be long about deciding. It is when the evil is subtle and the good obscure to thought, or when the distinction between them seems unimportant, that confusion arises concerning the issues. Webster defines an issue as a presentation of alternatives between which to choose or decide. The absolute good, we know, is the end of all choice, but over and over again, in working out the absolute, we must, along with our allegiance to the absolute, take our stand with the better human issue and discard the less worthy one. Not that the human becomes by degrees perfect, but that human things are put off, in order that divine things may appear. And because of this we are choosing only a relatively right thing, only a better belief perhaps, when we choose any human good. This being true, we can see that Mrs. Eddy has put it in a technically correct way when she writes, upon page 289 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," "What is evil? It is suppositional absence of good. From a human standpoint of good, mortals must first choose between evils, and of two evils choose the less; and at present the application of scientific rules to human life seems to rest on this basis."

If all mortals were constantly in the process of choosing the lesser evil, evil would be in the constant process of disappearing. And as one individual goes about this, evil does have less and less power over him. How important then it is, not to be confused about human issues, great or small. There is always one human footstep less erroneous than any other and it is every mortal's privilege and duty to find the footstep nearest right

for him. Unaided human intelligence is frequently unequal to distinguishing between the greater and the lesser evil, inasmuch as it has no unvarying standard of absolute right. But spiritual understanding, admitting no perfection in the human, and taking spiritual perfection only for its model, brings the keen edge of true discernment to bear upon human confusions and cuts through them.

When a student of Christian Science has to make a choice between issues, he turns from the arguments of all of them to what he understands of the presence, the power and the action of God. He has learned that in reality, in Truth, divine Principle or God alone governs man, and governs him in perfection. For God being divine Mind, Spirit, Life, Truth, Love, as Christian Science reveals Him, man, His idea, existing in divine Mind as idea, must be spiritual, must reflect and express Life and Truth and Love. This, surely, is what "likeness" and "image" means. The real man, this spiritual man, unseen to the physical senses and that of which the physical sense of man is but a poor counterfeit, is always right because always God-like. Knowing this to be true, we accept this perfect spiritual understanding as man; and then we know that this understanding of God, which is perfect man or manhood, begins, as it is cherished and applied, to operate as law to dispel materiality. Materiality thus dispelled, bit by bit, is, of course, the process of retaining the lesser evil until this in turn is put off for even less materiality. And so this course of elimination goes on until all evil shall have disappeared.

Now it is just here, when the understanding of Christian Science reveals, in Science, the real spiritual man and the brotherhood of man in the unity of all spiritual ideas, that there is danger of mistaking neutrality concerning issues for the brotherhood of man. Back of all human conflict the fatherhood and motherhood of God and the brotherhood of man stand as the eternal, inviolable truth of being, and this is in process of demonstration through the very human conflicts of good with evil which are telling upon the sup-

posed forces of evil. How, pray, is evil ever going to be proved the un-reality it is, if the keen edge of discrimination between good and evil be so blurred that thought does not select the nearer good in human affairs or in personal footsteps? He who remains neutral in human issues is asleep in a mistaken sense of the brotherhood of man. He who knows best the brotherhood of man in spiritual understanding, resists most vigorously the evils, individual, racial, neighborhood or national, which would obstruct the brotherhood of man. In all reason, the evils which clamp mankind, whether in persons or in nations, must be detected, resisted, and fully overcome, before the brotherhood of man can stand unmolested and be enjoyed. Of him who would be better and do better today than yesterday, there is demanded alert choice every instant between the grosser evil and the lesser evil, until all evil shall have disappeared. Whatever prevents clarity of thought concerning issues is not good, however angelic its vestments may appear. The highest good helps mortals to sift the issues and be deceived by none of them. And furthermore, it spurs them to whatever action will best sustain the issue nearest right.

No unaided human judgment is alone equal to this choice of issue. Such choice is an effect, not a cause, and it is a right effect when it is of the divine Mind. Christian Science teaches mortals that they must lay down their own wills, their own opinions, tastes, affections, ambitions, desires, and surrender all motive and all purpose to the presence, the power, the law and the government of the divine Mind, God. A pure desire that good alone shall prevail, at any cost to the will of self, alone does this. The important thing is that the error in all issues should be dealt with. If we can see this done without human conflict, it is well. But human conflict for a right issue is certainly far better than stagnation in un-stirred error. And the issue nearest right must, under divine law, prevail. Mrs. Eddy writes upon page 17 of her Message for 1902 to the Mother Church, "Many sleep who should keep themselves awake and waken the world. Earth's actors change earth's scenes; and the curtain of human life should be lifted on reality, on that which outweighs time; on duty done and life perfected, wherein joy is real and fadeless."

A Song of the Night

"Shrill, tremulous, and wonderfully sustained, the cry of the awakened Toad proclaims to the listening night the great renewal of spring. It seems a tireless cry, but the eager ear continues longing after the delayed lapse into silence. Another voice is raised in answering tremolo, and another and another join from varied distances until the whole night seems vibrant with the voice of spring. The shrunken and belated moon looks slowly over the city-covered ridge and lights up the weedy pond. Diminutive ripples and irregular disturbances can be dimly discerned where the heralds of the new inspiration raise their heads above the glistening surface. The joy of life after the long sleep of winter in the muddy bottom finds expression in these insistently mingled and musical voices.

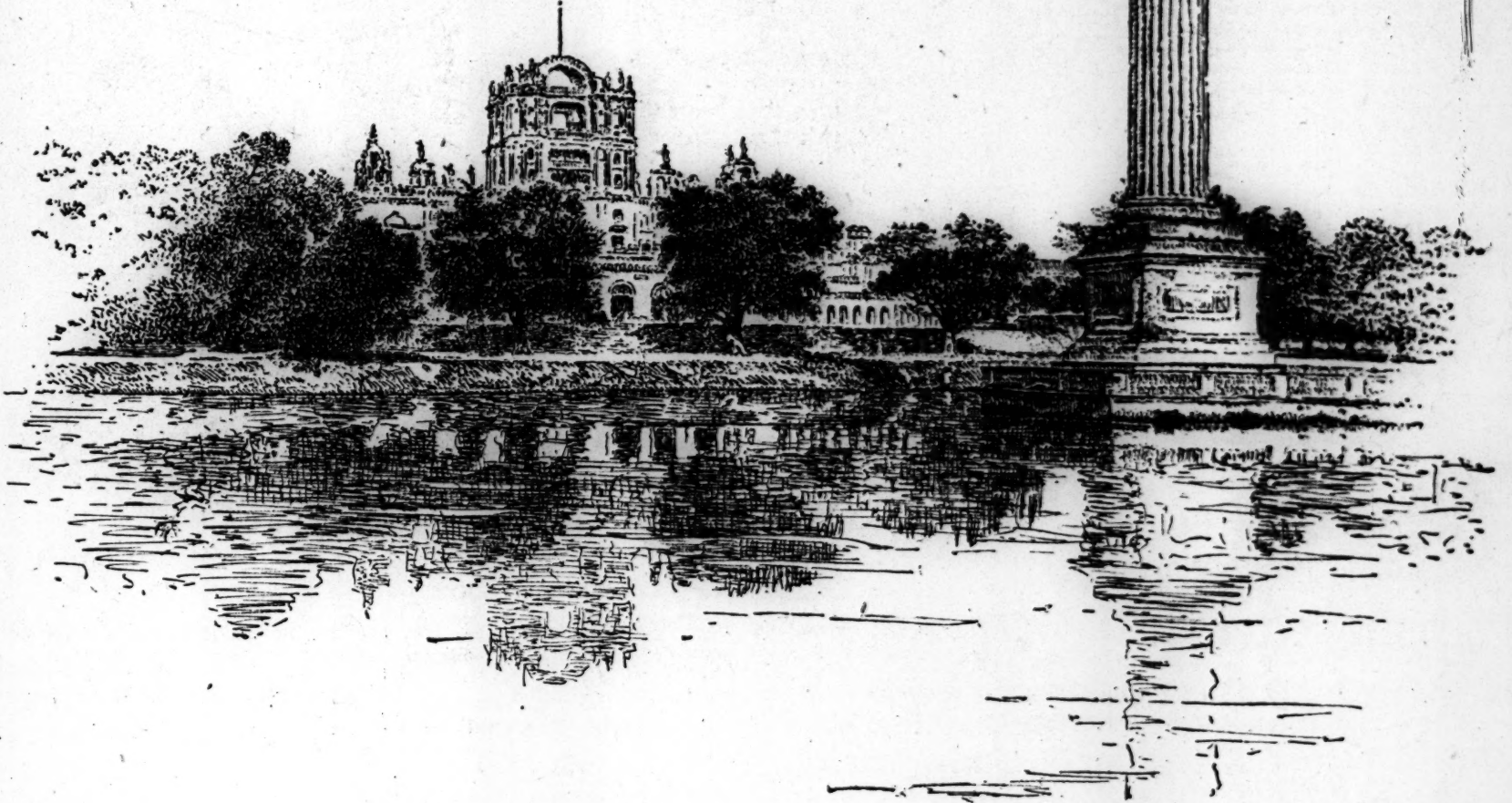
"Ugly and venomous. Wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

"Shakespeare never could have thought of the Toad as ugly and venomous," S. T. Wood says, in "Rambles of a Canadian Naturalist." "And he known whose voice it was that told of spring to the silent earth under the belated moon. The jewel is a happy tradition. When a Toad sheds his skin, patches of new skin, generally on the head, present a surface of glassy smoothness. These, accidentally seen at a favorable angle in the moonlight, glisten like crystals. As we know the Toads better and learn that their jewels are not genuine, we also learn to appreciate them for what they are. They are neither ugly nor venomous, and if they are not adorned with jewels they are gifted to charm the air of spring with the sweetest of night voices."

Addison on Nature and Art in Gardening

"If we consider the works of nature and art, as they are qualified to entertain the imagination, we shall find the last very defective in comparison of the former; for though they may sometimes appear as beautiful or strange, they can have nothing in them of that vastness and immensity, which afford so great an entertainment to the mind of the beholder. The one may be as polite and delicate as the other, but can never show herself so august and magnificent in the design. There is something more bold and masterly in the rough, careless strokes of nature than in the nice touches and embellishments of art. The beauties of the most stately garden or palace lie in a narrow compass, the imagination immediately runs them over, and requires something else to gratify her; but in the wide fields of nature the sight wanders up and down without confinement, and is fed with an infinite variety of images without any certain stint or number. For this reason we always find the poet in love with a country life, where nature appears in the greatest perfection, and furnishes out all those scenes that are most apt to delight the imagination."

"We have before observed that there



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"La Martinière," Lucknow

Maj.-Gen. Claude Martin gave his estate to found three institutions, at Lucknow, Calcutta, and Lyons, respectively, for the education of European children. All these institutions

were to be known as "La Martinière." The one at Lucknow is best known and is housed in the palace built by the founder. This palace, known as Constanza, though damaged during the

Indian Mutiny, retains many personal memorials of General Martin. His history is interesting. Born at Lyons, the son of a cooper, he went to India to serve under Dupleix and Lally in the

Carnatic wars. When Pondicherry fell, he seems, like other of his countrymen, to have accepted service in the British Army in Bengal and in due course became a major-general. He was employed in the building of the new fort at Calcutta, and in the survey of Bengal under Rennell. In 1776 he was allowed to accept the post of superintendent of the arsenal of the Nawab of Oudh at Lucknow and retain his rank.

The Origin of Romance

"The word Romance loses almost all its meaning and value when it is used to characterize whole periods of our literature," said Sir Walter Raleigh, of Oxford, in one of the lectures upon Romance delivered by him at Princeton University. "Nevertheless, the very name of Romance has wielded such a power in human affairs, and has so habitually impressed the human imagination, that time is not mispent in exhibiting its historical bearings. These great vague words, invented to facilitate reference to whole centuries of human history—Middle Ages, Renaissance, Protestant Reformation, Revival of Romance—are very often invoked as if they were something ultimate, as if the names themselves were a sufficient explanation of all that they include. So an imperfect terminology is used to gain esteem for an artificial and rigid conception of things which are . . . fluid. The Renaissance, for instance, in its strict original meaning, is the name for that renewed study of the classical literatures which manifested itself throughout the chief countries of Europe in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries. In Italy, where the movement had its origin, no single conspicuous event can be used to date it. The traditions inherited from Greece and Rome had never lost their authority; but with the increase of wealth and leisure in the city republics they were renewed and strengthened. From being remnants and memories they became live models; Latin poetry was revived, and Italian poetry was disciplined by the ancient masters. But the Renaissance, when it reached the shores of England, so far from giving new life to the literature it found there, at first degraded it. It killed the splendid prose school of Malory and Chaucer, and prose did not run clear again for a century. . . . It was a strong tributary to the stream of our national literature; but the popular usage, which assigns all that is good in the national literature of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries to a mysterious event called the Renaissance, is merely absurd. Modern scholars, if they are forced to find a beginning for modern literature, would prefer to date it from the wonderful outburst of vernacular poetry in the latter part of the Twelfth Century, and, if they must name a birthplace, would claim attention for the court of King Henry II.

"In some of its aspects, the Romantic revival may be exhibited as a natural consequence of the Renaissance. . . . When the poets of France and England, to name no others, had learned as much as they were able and willing to learn from the masters of Greece and Rome, the work of the Renaissance was done. By the middle of the Eighteenth Century there was no notable kind of Greek or Latin literature—historical, philosophical, poetical, epic, elegy, ode, satire—which had not worthy disciples and rivals in the literatures of France and England. Nothing remained to do but to go further afield and seek for new masters. These might easily have been found among the poets and prophets of the East, and not a few notable writers of the time began to forage in that direction. But the East was too remote and strange, and its languages were too little known, for this attempt to be carried far; the imitation of Persian and Chinese was practiced chiefly by way of fantasy and joke. The study of the neglected

and forgotten matter of medieval times, on the other hand, was undertaken by serious scholars. The progress of the medieval influence reproduced very exactly the successive phases of the classical Renaissance. At first there was study; and books like Sainte Palaye's 'Memoirs of Ancient Chivalry,' and Paul Henri Mallet's 'Northern Antiquities,' enjoyed a European reputation. Then followed the period of forgery and imitation, the age of Ossian and Chatterton. Horace Walpole and Bishop Percy. Lastly the poets enrolled themselves in the new school, and an original literature . . . was formed by Sir Walter Scott, Coleridge, and Keats. It was the temper of the antiquary and the skeptic, in the age of Gibbon and Hume, that begot the Romantic revival; and the rebellion of the younger age against the spirit of the Eighteenth Century was the rebellion of a child against its parents."

alliance with over a dozen tribes in what is now New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Maine. Of these, several bear Indian names, Passaconaway, Wonalancet, Kancamagus, Chocorua and Pausgus. I like to lie in the hammock on the porch, gaze upon these mighty peaks and think of the brave chiefs of long ago whose names they bear," writes Charles Edward Beals Jr., in his book about the White Mountains.

The Pennacooks

"From my summer home in the White Mountains, I can look out upon a sky line of a thousand peaks. Of these, several bear Indian names, Passaconaway, Wonalancet, Kancamagus, Chocorua and Pausgus. I like to lie in the hammock on the porch, gaze upon these mighty peaks and think of the brave chiefs of long ago whose names they bear," writes Charles Edward Beals Jr., in his book about the White Mountains.

"For these were not imaginary Indians whose names have come down to us. The first three named were famous chiefs, the heads of a powerful confederacy of thirteen or more tribes. This confederacy, with the exception of the Five Nations of New York, was the most powerful Indian coalition in the East. Passaconaway welded this confederacy together under the leadership of his tribe, the Pennacooks. . . . At this time the Pennacooks, around Manchester and Concord, were the strongest and most highly developed of the New England Indians, and their tribe was the best organized one. The man who had put the Pennacooks into the front rank in New England was Passaconaway. He was the red man's hope. To him the tribes looked for leadership. In him all the qualities of a leader of men seemed to be combined. He was a physical and intellectual giant. Under his guidance the Pennacooks secured by marriage, diplomacy, and sometimes by war, an

alliance with over a dozen tribes in what is now New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Maine. Of these, several bear Indian names, Passaconaway, Wonalancet, Kancamagus, Chocorua and Pausgus. I like to lie in the hammock on the porch, gaze upon these mighty peaks and think of the brave chiefs of long ago whose names they bear," writes Charles Edward Beals Jr., in his book about the White Mountains.

"The Pennacooks raised corn, melons, squashes, gourds, pumpkins and beans. They also dug for ground nuts and gathered acorns, chestnuts and walnuts. To the early colonists they gave this rule: 'Begin to plant when the oak leaf becomes as large as a mouse's ear.' How many of us while eating Indian corn, watermelon, pumpkin or squash realize that for centuries before the white man's advent these vegetables were raised in the Saco Valley. They cultivated several different kinds of gourds, many species of which are now rare and some probably extinct, but all were known as Askutasquash. We—with the English habit of clipping words—retain only the last syllable, and call a now common gourd a 'squash.' Sometimes these Merrimack Indians steamed or boiled their gourds; at other times, especially when on trips when a fire might be dangerous, they ate them raw.

"According to Judge Chandler E. Potter, who gave this subject careful and exhaustive research, the occupations of the Pennacooks ranked thus: First and foremost, farming; second, hunting and fishing; third and last, the fashioning of tools necessary for the carrying on of these occupations. Naturally the Pennacook was a husbandman and not a knight of the sword. War was not a profession. It was indulged in only as necessity demanded, which was seldom, with this peace-loving tribe."

Earth Keeps Not Now

Earth keeps not now the face she wore, The smoke-trails dusk the wide white wings; No longer as of old shall soar The legends that sea-music brings. —Mortimer Wheeler.

Reformation

All but foolish men know, that the solid, though far slower reformation, is what each begins and perfects on himself.—Carlyle.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Great Need of "Speeding Up"

THE present extraordinary session of the United States Congress, called by President Wilson upon the urgent request, almost the demand, of press and public, that provision might be made to meet a serious national emergency, and for no other purpose, has now been deliberating for ten days. A program of the legislation, deemed necessary by the President and his Cabinet advisers and their bureau chiefs, prefaced by an address from the Executive that left no doubt in any receptive mind concerning the imperative requirements of the hour, was laid before it. Up to this time, the body toward which millions of anxious people at home and abroad are looking for action such as will hasten the return of peace, in a manner satisfying to civilized humanity, has done almost nothing beyond declaring that, because of Germany's disregard of international law and the rights of the United States and its citizens, a state of war exists between the Republic and the German Empire.

A state of war exists, but, up to the present moment, Congress has failed to take the action necessary for making the declaration of this fact effective. Today, probably, a forward step in one important particular will be taken, but the steps ahead are many before the country is in a position to lend the Allies the assistance which they ought to have without the least unnecessary delay. It is, of course, understood that ample consideration by Congress of the Administration program is a right that cannot be denied, and a duty that should not be neglected, by that body; but the occasion of the extra session should be a constant reminder to members of the House and Senate that, in the present situation, time is one of the most important factors; that none should be wasted in debate; that none should be frittered away or ruthlessly squandered in an effort to please or placate obstructionists.

Again there are indications that certain elements in Congress are striving, on one pretext or another, to postpone action on measures positively necessary to the plan of campaign prepared by the Administration. The hours and days come and go, there are meetings and adjournments, but the legislation that will enable the President to carry out the will of the overwhelming mass of the people is delayed.

It may become necessary for the people to speak. The President is said to be considering the advisability of asking the people to speak. Very likely, if obstruction shows its head with greater boldness in the next few days, he will appeal from Congress to the public, and there can be no doubt as to what the answer will be. Obstruction will not be tolerated at a time when, to say nothing about the stupendous national and international interests involved, tens of thousands of famishing women and children, victims of barbaric warfare, are in need of immediate succor.

The leaders in Washington are informing the President as to what they can and cannot count upon. Mr. Clark and Mr. Kitchin are doubtful as to whether this, that, or the other measure can be put through. It will be much more to the purpose if the leaders will put these matters to an issue. The Nation is desirous of identifying those Congressmen who would obstruct the President in his efforts to obey its mandate. This is not a time for abstraction, or for hairsplitting. A state of war exists. The welfare of humanity, as well as the safety and dignity of the United States, demands that this paramount fact shall be kept in view. The United States has endeavored, for two and a half years, to maintain peace by the employment of peaceful measures. Every one of these has been disregarded. Peace is still the condition which, above all other conditions, the United States desires, but it has been forced, against its will, to seek it through war. If that war is not to be prolonged, if unnecessary hardship and suffering are to be avoided in its prosecution, the sooner it is begun, and the harder it is pressed, the better it will be. The world is tired of the war, and loathes the systems responsible for it. Nothing, probably, will bring it more quickly to an end than action by the United States which will show plainly that the cause of militaristic autocracy is doomed.

No delays, no postponements, no procrastinations, no half-heartedness, no halfway measures, should be given countenance, or will, it is safe to say, be given countenance by the people of the United States. Every high consideration requires that there shall be such an outpouring of money, munitions, and men from American shores as will shock the enemies of democracy into a realizing sense of the hopelessness of their aims.

Let us trust that the President may have no occasion to appeal to the people in behalf of his program. Let us trust that Congress may at once see the great need of "speeding up." If, however, it fails to see this need, and the President finds it necessary to call for help, there will be more astonished and repentant statesmen at the beginning of the Sixty-fifth than there were at the close of the Sixty-fourth Congress, for the public is less disposed to stand trifling or treachery now than it was early in March.

Agriculture and Industry in Norway

THE remarkable development which has taken place recently, especially since the outbreak of the war, in the manufactures of Norway, has raised, as was inevitable sooner or later, a serious question in regard to agriculture. Although she has, like all neutral nations, suffered privations, and experienced many inconveniences as a consequence of the war, Norway has, on the whole, gained much in wealth during the last two and a half years. As a result of the profits derived from shipping, great fortunes have been accumulated, and, if the distribution of

wealth throughout the country is, in the last degree, uneven, there has been a notable tendency, during the last few months, for the possessors of large fortunes to make use of them in a more national and public-spirited way than heretofore: in financing undertakings of a national value, and, generally speaking, in devoting themselves to the great work of placing the industrial activities of the country on a sound economic basis.

In no direction is this readjustment more sorely needed, perhaps, than in the case of agriculture. The higher wages offered in the towns have withdrawn large numbers of men from the land, and now that Norway, in common with many other countries, is under the necessity of rendering herself, as far as possible, self-subsistent, the problem of agriculture becomes an urgent one. Dr. Samuel Eyde indicated the seriousness of the matter clearly enough when he recently insisted, at Christiania, that the farmer should be guaranteed a minimum price for his commodities by the State, during, and for at least one year after the war, and that the factories should endeavor to help the farmer to secure laborers during the three months of the year when they were most needed.

The fact of the matter is that, in Norway as in many other countries, agriculture has for so long been taken for granted that it requires a great deal to arouse people to the realization that it will not run itself, any more than any other industry. The ranks of agricultural labor have been drawn upon, without limit or sufficient caution, to swell the industrial army of the towns, and the situation has been rendered specially difficult in Norway by reason of the rapidity with which these developments have taken place. It is very welcome, therefore, to find that public men, in some instances themselves manufacturers, are waking up to the necessity of considering the needs of the agriculturist, and are advocating an energetic and courageous policy in his behalf. Given the good will and cooperation, on both sides, so earnestly advocated by Dr. Eyde, the complete adjustment of the needs of the agriculturist and the manufacturer ought not to present any insuperable obstacles.

Beware the Alarmist

RUMORS in circulation to the effect that certain of the large summer hotels along the Atlantic Coast of the United States will not be opened as usual next season, because of the German submarine menace, have, it is safe to assume, originated in malice rather than in ignorance. In either case, and in all cases, they are altogether without basis. There is no information available, with regard to a single instance, which, by any stretch of even a perverted imagination, could be made to justify such reports. In pure, unadulterated silliness they are on a par with another rumor to the effect that the steamboats running to Nantasket are to be taken over by the Federal Government for military transport purposes, leaving the inference that the pleasant retreat bearing that name, on the ocean front, is to be cut off from communication, by water, with Boston during the coming summer. The Nantasket boats are about as well fitted for military transport purposes in the present war as push carts would be for taxicab service. They are not so built that reconstruction could by any possibility make them seagoing vessels. They are simply ferry boats of better than ordinary finish and equipment.

No matter how absurd these rumors may be, however, they call for attention because of their palpable motive, which is that of creating public distrust, alarm, and, if possible, panic. They are some of the fruit of the tree of frightfulness. It would serve an ulterior purpose if the lie that the Atlantic Coast is endangered, or may be endangered, or can be endangered, by the German submarine, should be mistaken and accepted for the truth. That is all there is to the matter.

There is no reason under the sun why the hotels of the Atlantic Coast should not be opened and remain open as usual, or why they should not be as well patronized as usual, next season. Neither German submarines nor German aeroplanes can, with any seriousness, be regarded as menacing, in the least degree, the seaside resorts of the United States. The menace that needs to be recognized and combated is the malice that has found lodgment, and that seeks to work all the mischief possible in the United States.

It will be well for those citizens who are loyal to the country, its flag, and its cause, to be awake to the subtly false reports which are constantly and tirelessly projected into the consciousness of the public, and to deal with them as with other falsehoods.

In the mean time, let the whole Nation understand that there is quite as much of the quality of safety awaiting visitors who shall make for the seacoasts next summer as for those who shall make for the lakes and the mountains.

The Spread of Prohibition

IF THERE is need of further evidence that the time has arrived for dealing the blow which will end the licensed dispensing of intoxicants in the United States, it would seem that the results of the recent local option elections in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota have furnished the conclusive proof. Appropriately modeling their course after that taken by the capital city of the Nation, the capital cities of the first two States named, on April 3, outlawed the saloon and its allies. Springfield, the capital of Illinois, has been regarded as the stronghold of the liquor interests in that State. The result of the recent election is taken as an indication that upon a referendum vote, were the question of the adoption of a national prohibition amendment the issue, Illinois would give a majority of 100,000 in favor. And this despite the fact that, as an internal revenue producer, the State is second among all those of the Union. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, the producers in Illinois paid, on materials subject to revenue, taxes to the amount of \$65,287,404.68. A large portion of this sum was, of course, paid by the breweries of Chicago and other cities of the State, but a great deal was likewise paid by the distillers. Illinois, a great producer of

corn, is, naturally, a favorable location for manufacturing for the making of distilled liquors into which food grains enter as a base. Even Kentucky, which is commonly regarded as the stronghold of the distilling interests, paid in internal revenues, for the period mentioned, but a little more than half the sum collected in Illinois. Wisconsin, in which there are extensive brewing interests, paid less than one-fifth as much in internal revenue taxes as Illinois, and Missouri, another of the large producers of brewed products, about one-fourth as much.

Madison, the other capital city placed in the "dry" column, might reasonably have been expected to have shaken off the saloon domination long ago. The seat of the University of Wisconsin, one of the leading institutions of learning in the country, its better citizenship has endured, far too long, the dictation of an element which it has not until now had the courage, if it has had the strength, to defeat. The result of the recent election marks a great white spot which is destined to spread over the entire progressive "Badger" State, even to the shores of Lake Michigan, to a great city of which the boast has been flaunted in the faces of its people that it has been made famous by a certain brand of drink. Farther to the north, where the finger of Lake Superior points to the third city of Minnesota, the people of Duluth have by their votes confirmed an earlier determination to drive the last saloon from the city. The majority at the former election was 400. At the recent election it was 1200, proving that where prohibition is once given a foothold it is seldom dislodged. North Dakota, for many years a prohibition State, by a law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, has become, or will on June 1 become, "bone dry," and therefore will be entitled to the protection afforded by the Webb-Kenyon Law, and the more recently adopted Federal laws and regulations prohibiting the shipment of liquor into "dry" territory.

It is logical to accept these pronouncements by an increasingly large number of representative localities, when viewed in connection with the course of many States that have voluntarily become "dry" territory, as indicative of the aroused sentiment of the entire Nation. No time was ever more opportune than the present hour for action by the representatives of the people, now in Washington, which will afford the long-awaited opportunity of ratifying one more amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Douai, Cambrai, St. Quentin, and Laon

DOUAI, Cambrai, and St. Quentin differ from Laon chiefly in that they are, or, at any rate, were before the war, open towns; whilst Laon, with La Fère and Rheims, formed a triangle of famous fortresses. At one time, however, they were all alike in this respect, all strongly fortified and all needing fortification sadly, for their history is made up, for the most part, of the quarrels of kings and princes for their possession; of uprisings against dukes and bishops; and of settlements hardly won and with difficulty maintained. Franks, Normans, Hungarians, Spaniards, English, and Germans have all, in turn, passed this way throughout the centuries, and the four towns have, with varying degrees of tenacity, stood up valiantly to all foes.

As has been said, however, Douai, Cambrai, and St. Quentin are, today, open towns. Douai, which lies on a marshy plain on the banks of the Scarpe, is hoary with age. It was, indeed, the Castrum Duacense of the Roman period, but it did away with its fortifications long ago, turned the place where they had stood into boulevards and public gardens, and settled down to a life of industry. It is the center of a large coal mining district, and, as coal and iron invariably go together, it has devoted itself to iron and engineering works, and there is established in the town a large cannon foundry and arsenal. It is, of course, for these reasons that its recapture by the Allied forces will probably be resisted with the utmost determination.

Taking the high road running southeast out of Douai, one comes, within about fifteen miles, to Cambrai. Here, too, is the same story of great antiquity. Cambrai was the Camaracum of the Nervii, and in the Fifth Century was the capital of the Frankish King Raguacharius. Then Charlemagne fortified the place, the Normans pillaged it, and the Hungarians unsuccessfully besieged it, whilst later still the Bishop of Cambrai and his supporters, after the manner of many bishops of those days, engaged in periodic conflicts with the citizens. And so Cambrai went on making history very much like that of most towns thereabouts. And all the time it was a place of great strength. Its walls have, long since, gone the way of the walls of Douai, but the huge square citadel, which rises to the east of the town, and the Château de Selles testify to the place which the town once held amongst the strongholds of the North.

Taking the road again, the one running almost due south from Cambrai, one reaches, after a journey of some twenty-five miles, the town of St. Quentin, with its long-drawn-out story of the "forever quarrel" between the French kings and the Burgundians; the story also of how the Spaniards besieged and how the great Admiral Coligny defended the city; how the Spanish general defeated the relieving force, and how Philip of Spain was so grateful for this achievement that he founded the Escorial to commemorate it; how St. Quentin remained in Spanish hands until 1559, and the next year was assigned as the dowry of Mary Stuart. During the reign of Louis XIV, St. Quentin was looked upon as a place of no little importance, and the Grand Monarque erected elaborate fortifications for its defense. All of these fortifications were swept away, however, a century or more ago.

Returning once more to the road, which now sweeps round to the southeast out of St. Quentin, and passes through the outskirts of the famous Forest of St. Gobain, one comes, after another twenty-five miles or so, within sight of the great natural fortress of Laon, crowning the ridge which rises abruptly above the little River Ardon to a height of more than 300 feet. Laon, indeed, was fortified by the Romans, and it successively and successfully opposed its great isolated bulk to the onslaughts of the

Burgundians, Vandals, Alani, and Huns. In the campaign of 1814, Napoleon tried to dislodge Blücher from this place, in vain, for it was then, as it had been through all the centuries and is still, a good place to hold and a hard place to take. It does, indeed, in every sense of the word, command the countryside. From its ramparts one may look northwestward beyond St. Quentin, westward to the Forest of St. Gobain, and southward over the wooded hills of the Laonnais and Soissonais.

Notes and Comments

THE Temps hailed the "liberty of speech and of the press," announced by the new Russian Government, with "joyfulness and humility." These were its own words, and there was no need to look far to find out the reason for the great French paper's humility. Twenty-two lines of the very article in which they occurred had been expunged by the censor. Extraordinary situation indeed, when the leading press organ of the country of the great revolution should have to admit, and submit to, the gag of the censor. But there is reasonable hope of alleviation of this particularly objectionable war-time condition in the fact that M. Ribot has consented and has succeeded in forming a Cabinet of Patriotic Union.

Now M. Ribot greatly dislikes the political censorship. He denounced it in the Chamber of Deputies when he was Minister of Finance in the last Cabinet, and it must have been very much against his wishes that, after a short respite, the detestable Anastasie recommenced her clippings, regardless of either fairness or logic, as it often seemed to the sorely tried Paris press. It is not only the "poilu" who shows the most exemplary patience in this war. His brother of the printing office is his rival in that particular, and supposedly un-Gallic, quality.

THE wedding of Algernon Sartoris to Nellie Grant, in the White House, during the presidency of the bride's father, was one of the most brilliant of the period in the United States. The girlhood and young womanhood of Nellie Grant greatly interested a large section of the Nation, and her marriage assumed the aspect of a national, and even an international event. Now we read that Mme. Cecile Sartoris, daughter of Nellie Grant Sartoris and granddaughter of the beloved Silent Soldier of Galena, has arrived in the United States, from Paris, with authority from M. Dalimier, Minister of Fine Arts in France, to raise funds for restoring and replacing the beautiful buildings and works of art destroyed in that country during the present war. Her grandfather never destroyed anything that could possibly be saved when he led an army.

THE new British Ministry contains several writers of distinction. Mr. Balfour, of course, comes easily first in point of erudition, and Mr. Prothero first in point of popularity; but both Lord Curzon and Lord Milner hold honored places in the world of letters, as do also Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, the president of the Board of Education, and Dr. Addison, the Minister of Munitions. Dr. Fisher's work, however, appeals mainly to the student, whilst Dr. Addison's writings are mostly of a technical character.

THE persistence of some of the extreme pacifists in the United States, now that the country has really launched itself into the war, is comparable to that of the man who saw, at a little station in New York State, one of the first locomotives used in railroading. It is related that, after viewing the strange contrivance with a critical eye, the observer referred to insisted, "They never can start her." As the engine moved more or less easily away, the skeptic, still critical, asserted, with self-satisfying finality, "They never will stop her."

WHEN first enforced during the Civil War, in the United States, conscription was met with serious opposition, and, in some places, with riotous disturbance. But the draft was soon taken as a matter of course, and incidents arising from it furnished material for the newspaper paragraphers and writers of the lighter popular songs, one of which, put into the mouth of an old-fashioned mother who sacredly preserved her boy's trousers, had a chorus with a lively swing to it which ran:

This is the pants that he used to wear.
The same old hole and the very same tear;
But Uncle Sam gave him a brand new pair
When he grafted him into the army.

THE tapping of the Acer Saccharum, commonly called the sugar maple, has begun, and for the next few weeks the patter of the dripping sap in the buckets, the smoke from the "boiling down," the "sampling" of the "wax" by spectators, the canning of the syrup, and the "sugaring off" will occupy the time of the farm hands from Maine to Georgia, and from Vermont to Kansas. The maple sugar harvest in 1916, in the United States, amounted to 4,106,418 gallons of sirup and 14,060,206 pounds of sugar, valued at \$5,117,809, a slight decrease from the value of the product of the year before. With the demand for increase in all foodstuffs, and with unusually favorable conditions this spring, especially in New England, it is expected that the output of the American "Sugar Bush," as the maple groves are called, will be the largest in many years.

THE movement, in one of the larger suburbs of Boston, looking to the elimination of all liquor advertisements from the street cars and from street car transfer and waiting stations, is highly commendable, and ought to spread and grow until the imposition of such matter upon people who do not wish to be confronted with it is stopped. The traction companies operating in Boston and its vicinity are chartered to engage in a business which, if properly conducted, should demand all of their attention. What the public wants from the traction companies is safe, comfortable and expeditious transportation, not displays of advertising which is often obnoxious and pernicious.